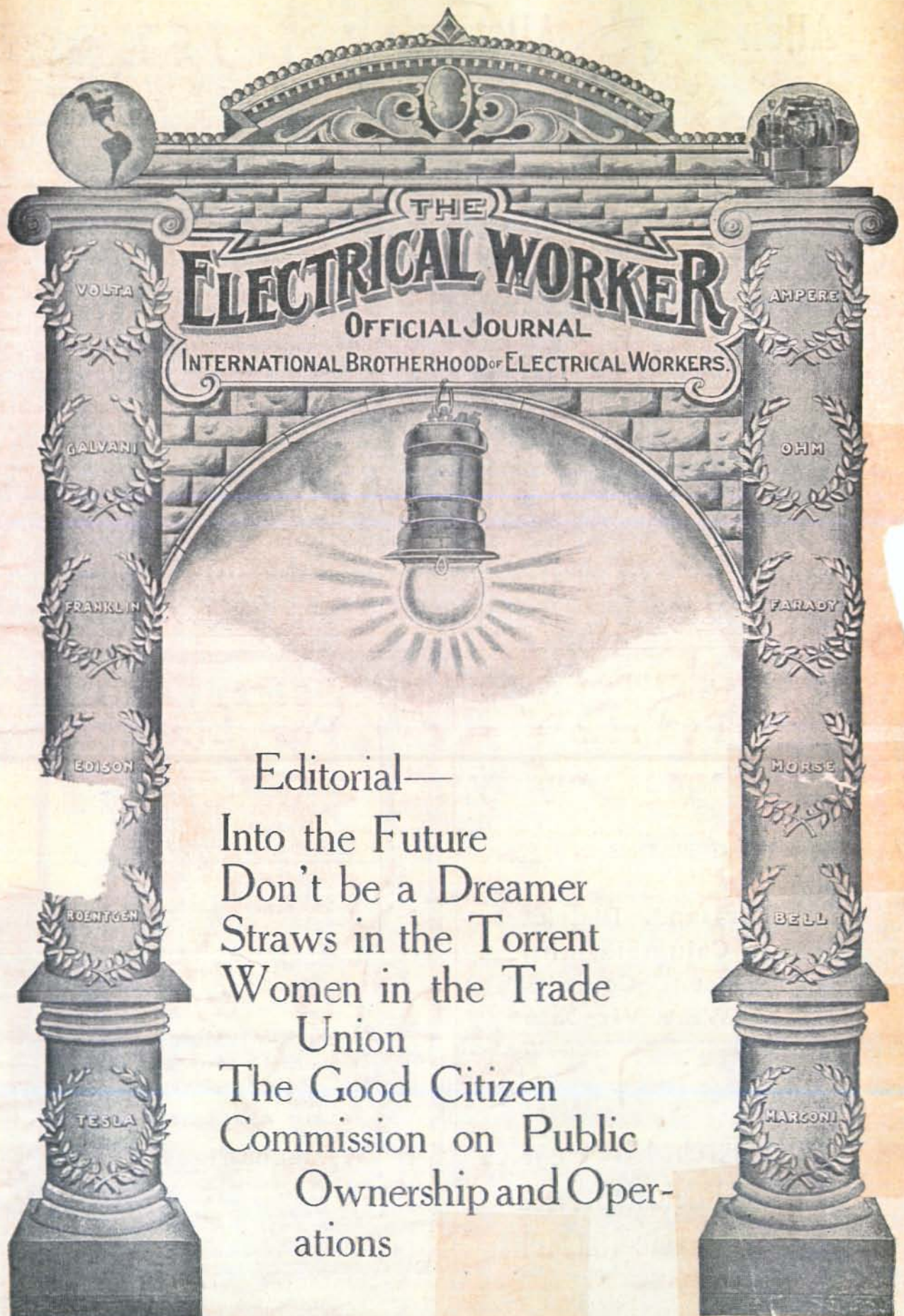


MAY, 1906



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Match Safes "I. B. E. W."	.25
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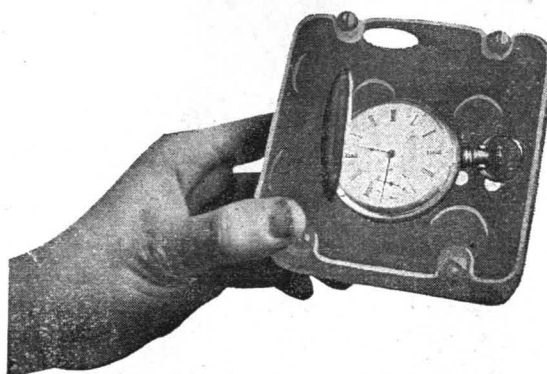
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MAY 1906



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**BOSSERT ELECTRIC  
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Made of the best quality steel; the handles insulated with the Moulded Mica Insulation. Especially designed for linemen's use; they afford absolute protection from accidental contact with live wires.

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MAY 1906

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

I

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**HEADLIGHT**  
UNION MADE  
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"BOYS THIS IS AMERICA'S  
FINEST CLOTHING STORE.  
THEY CARRY AMERICA'S  
FINEST OVERALL  
—THE HEADLIGHT—  
GIVE THE STORE AND THE  
OVERALL YOUR PATRONAGE"

*James E. McGregor*

*Fred J. Elehert*

BOTH MEMBERS, B. OF L. E. DIV. NO. 1.



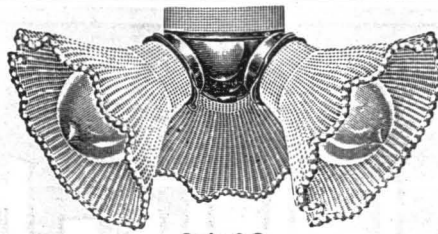
CORNER STATE ST. AND JACKSON BLVD.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

MAY 1906

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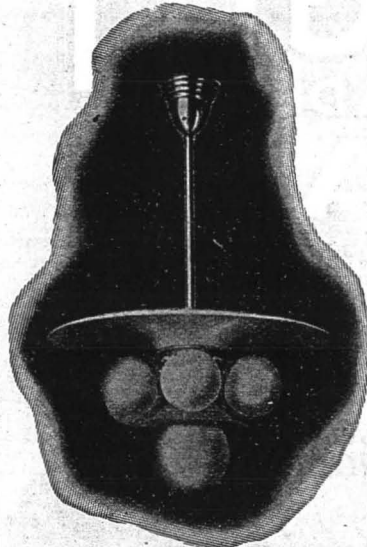
## THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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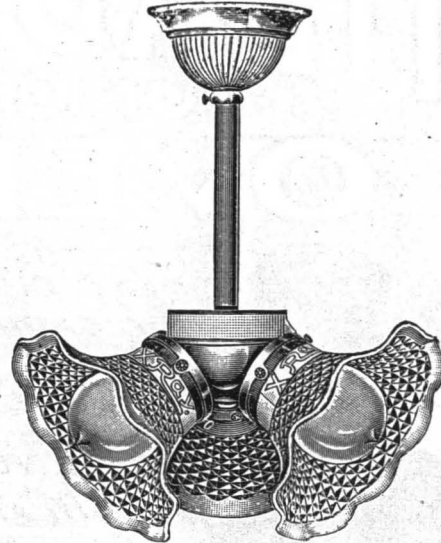
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NATIONAL  
CODE  
STANDARD



Arc-Burst.

Write for  
Catalog B-16.



Style O 2 S.

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New York

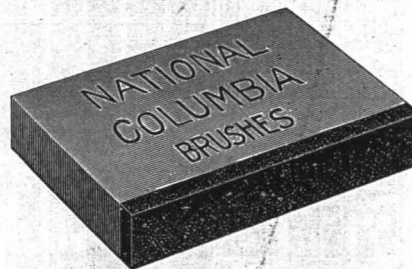
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Save Commutator

Prevent Sparking

Permanently Lubricating



Send for  
ORDER FORM

Send for  
ORDER FORM

National Carbon Co.

Cleveland, Ohio

Outwear All Others

Low in Resistance

Non-Cutting



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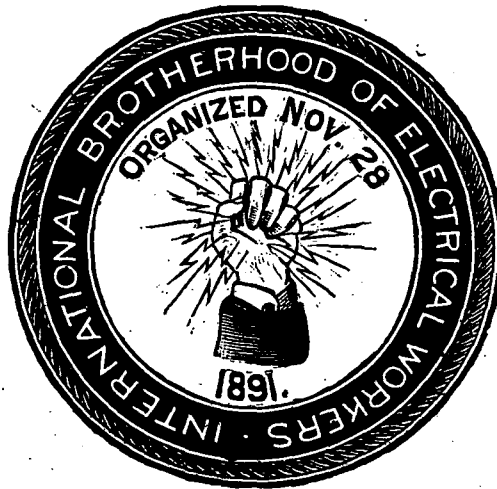
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MAY 1906

# THE ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary  
General Offices: Pierick Building  
Springfield, Ill.

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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## Grand President's Page.

### A Good Committee Gets Good Results.

All Local Unions and members should adhere strictly to the Constitution when negotiating with employers over a wage scale or working rules.

One word harshly spoken in a conference very often results in an unnecessary difficulty arising.

One of the biggest strikes that ever occurred in the far west was brought on through the indiscretion of a member of a committee representing a labor organization in the following manner: The committee had been trying to locate the employer for a few hours and at last was rewarded by finding him busily engaged at one of his stations.

They approached him in a gentlemanly way and handed him the agreement their organization wished to have him sign.

He at once started to read it, section by section, and as he finished each one he remarked, "That is all right boys," when he finished he informed the committee that the agreement as a whole was all right and he would sign same at once.

He had no sooner spoken the last sentence, when one of the committee remarked, in the voice of the bravado. "Yes you will sign it, because you have got to sign it." The employer at once turned around, and said, "What was that you said?" and before the other members of the committee could stop him the brave member repeated the words, whereupon the employer took the agreement and tore it in small pieces remarking in the meantime, "You can now go to the devil and get him to sign it now, for I never will."

The result was thousands of men were forced to strike unnecessarily.

Local Unions in selecting a committee to negotiate with employers on questions involving agreements, wage scales, and working rules, should be careful and select members that will not lose their temper under fire and who are open to conviction. A man going into a conference with his mind made up on a question that has never been discussed with an employer is not apt to meet with success and invariably leaves the conference without a settlement.

A man must be willing to argue all points at issue on their merits, if an employer can show him where the Union is wrong and he is right he would not be doing his duty to the men he represents were he not to acknowledge it and concede the point. On the other hand he must be firm when he is right and not concede a point simply because he is talking to his employer. Employers, as a general rule insist on doing business with their own employes, figuring that they can sway men any way they desire. Many times they are successful in this respect. I am sorry to confess.

Recently one of our officers held a conference with the officials of a certain telephone company, the manager insisted on meeting a committee of the employes, this the officer agreed to at once as he did not want to stand in the way of an amicable adjustment of the grievance, if it could be brought about through a meeting of the manager and a committee of the company's employes.

He at once had a committee appointed to wait on the manager. Each member of the committee was given the glad hand by the manager. He was delighted to meet them, etc., as he did not consider them employes but members of a happy coterie of friends.

As soon as they were seated, he called the member seated nearest him by name and asked him how long he worked for the company, he was answered at once, then he asked him if he had ever been dissatisfied with the way the company treated him, the committee man answered no. Then the manager said to him, "Now you have no grievance against the company, have you?" The reply was no. He asked the same questions of committee-man number two, three, four, and five, with the same results.

The committee was then informed that the manager knew it was not the employes that were dissatisfied but it was the labor agitators who were traveling around the country spending their money on good clothes, cigars, etc. He then dismissed the committee with the assurance that his office was always open to any employe that thought he had a grievance against



the company, as it was a set policy of the corporation to treat all employees justly etc.

It is needless for me to state that no settlement was reached, as the officer had no grounds to stand on, when he met the manager later on.

If the employees of any corporation or contractor are satisfied with their conditions they should not attend the meetings of their Local Union and state they are not, and urge that action be taken against the company.

An employer would be called a fool were he to concede to any grievances presented by an officer of a labor organization on behalf of his employees if the employees when questioned informed him they had no grievance against the company. No labor organization should make demands on an employer unless they have a just grievance and are willing to back up their International officers when they come on the scene, and no member should serve on a committee unless he can honestly and consistently present the grievances of his Local Union without faltering when he meets his employers in conference. A poor committee will get you nothing.

A good committee gets good results.

### The Truth Sometimes Hurts.

On my way from Terre Haute to Springfield, I made the acquaintance of a doctor, a man well versed in the topics of the day, and able to argue them in a masterly manner, one subject brought on another until at last we were in a deep discussion on the labor question.

Before the argument advanced very far I found he was an able student of the labor movement.

It is the paramount question before the people, today, he remarked, and I do not understand how it is that the wage earners of the country do not stand together and compel the capitalistic class to treat them more fairly in the distribution of the profits of their labor.

I have read the Bible over and over and can not find one sentence therein where it could be in any way construed that "God" ever intended, that the few should live in luxury at the expense of the many. I have read the works of the greatest writers, and whenever they touched on the subject, I found that they all agree that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and should be compensated accordingly.

Still we find such is not the case. Go into the mills of the South and the New England states and you will find men and women working from 10 to 14 hours per day for a mere existence. Should they dare to form a labor union they are termed anarchists and agitators and are discharged.

That has the necessary effect usually, as it causes many desertions from the union, those who live in the company's houses and deal at the company's store are afraid

to assert their rights, for fear of losing their homes and credit at the store.

They are not cowards. No it is their little ones or a wife or an aged mother who are depending on them that prevent them from rising as one and demanding just compensation, and fair treatment.

Then, again, the Trades Unionists who through the efforts of these organizations are working under fair conditions, do not set the proper example for their nonunion brothers to follow.

It is a very common matter to see men with paid-up union cards in their pockets, smoking and chewing nonunion tobacco, buying nonunion clothes, hats and shoes, if you call their attention to it, they will tell you as a rule that they did not know the goods were nonunion. It seems to me, he continued that they do not try very hard to find out, or their unions are very lax in attending to business.

You know the employers take advantage of every weak point of the labor organizations, and use it against them at every opportunity.

About three years ago a friend of mine that owns a large clothing and gent's furnishing store, and who by the way, hated labor organizations worse than the devil hates holy water, informed me that the demand made on him for union made goods was so great that he was compelled to put in a complete line of label goods, in order to hold his trade. He later joined the employer's association or citizen's alliance, as you labor men term it, and in conformance with a resolution adopted by that organization, he stopped buying union goods with the result that today his shelves are bare of union-made products with the exception of some hats and he would not have them were it not for the fact that he cannot get a nonunion stock, as the hatters are very well organized, and still the union men keep right on patronizing him just the same. It seems as if the harder the employers' associations fights the movement you represent, the weaker your forces become, the same men patronize him today to a considerable degree, that patronized him three years ago, still they do not demand and insist on getting the labeled goods. Of course there are exceptions but as a general rule that statement holds good.

I know for a positive fact that he could not remain in business unless he did so at a loss for six months, if the trade unionists, their friends, and families stopped trading with him, and that holds good with over fifty per cent of the business men of the country.

Just then the train arrived at my newly acquired friend's destination, and as he put his overcoat on and picked up his grip he said, you represent a just and worthy cause, young man, advise your members to be consistent. Good day.

I would like the readers of this short article to imagine how I felt during our conversation.

MAY 1906

## Special.

All Local Unions should respond liberally to the call for financial assistance of our Local Unions of San Francisco.

Just place yourself for a moment in the same position as many of our brothers of Locals No. 6, 151 and 404, are at present and ask yourself the question, are they not deserving of financial aid, in their hours of suffering and need. Then imagine, if you will, yourself and those that are dear to you asleep in your humble home dreaming perhaps of more happy days that may come and you are suddenly awakened by the trembling of the earth beneath you. At first you do not realize what is the cause of the disturbance, then you feel your house rocking like a ship on a high sea. You jump up run to the window and see buildings that looked safe and sound the night before a mass of burning ruins, you know then that a catastrophe has occurred, further investigation shows you that the whole city is afire and nothing but a miracle can save your home from burning to the ground the fire eventually forces you and yours to leave your home and seek a place of safety, and leave perhaps all of your earthly possessions to the mercy of the fire. After the excitement which necessarily prevails during such disasters, you find you are practically penniless. Then ask yourself, can I not spare a dollar or two to help my needy Brothers? Remember a dollar given for a worthy cause is never missed. Sympathy is all right at times, but remember that it will not buy the necessities of life or prevent starvation.

If your Local has not acted as yet on the circular letter calling for assistance, sent out through the general office, bring it up at the next meeting, donate all you can afford, and remember every little bit helps, send all monies to Grand Secretary Peter W. Collins, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.

Don't leave town without your traveling card. You can get it for the asking if your dues are paid up.

Don't try to deposit your traveling card in a local union that is in recognized difficulty. Remember there are enough idle Brothers there to fill all the open positions.

Don't hesitate to chip in a dollar to help our needy Brothers on the coast.

Don't lay off half of a day and travel fifty miles to attend the installation of a fraternal lodge and then refuse to go a half of a mile to attend your Local Union meeting.

Journeyman of all branches of our trade should remain away from San Francisco, as there are hundreds of men idle, and will be for some time to come.

Don't pay dues unless you get the regular monthly due stamp pasted in your due book.

Don't send money through the mails by postal money order or registered letter.

Local No. 381 of Chicago, has been locked out by the contractors of that city. Fixture wiremen and contractors please take note.

Outside men should keep away from the northwest, as trouble is expected there in a few days.

Trouble still on in Toledo, Ohio, with Central Union Telephone Company.

Local Union No. 419, Fixture Men, are still in difficulty with the lighting fixture contractors' association of New York City. Do all you can to help the local in winning the fight.

All Electrical Workers should keep away from Cincinnati, Ohio. Trouble is now on, which involves both inside and outside men.

Outside men should steer clear of the Southern states as difficulty exists there with the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

Do not be fooled by offers of \$3.00 per day and board, remember all we are asking is \$2.75 per day without board.

The E. B. has voted to grant me a two months leave of absence, to serve on the committee of investigation on municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, as explained recently in the Worker.

The committee sails for Europe on May 22, and will be gone about six weeks.

Should nothing arise that will prevent me from going with the committee, I intend to make a thorough investigation of the Electrical Trades Union of Great Britain and send same to each Local Union.

This organization pays to what is termed full section members the following benefits:

Out of work benefit, twelve shillings per week (three dollars); strike or lockout benefit, fifteen shillings per week (three dollars and seventy-five cents); accident benefit, ten shillings per week (two dollars and fifty cents); death benefit, ten pounds and legal protection (fifty dollars); victimized pay according to circumstances.

The dues are ten pence per week (twenty cents), for full section members. There is an apprentice section attached to the organization, the members of which are paid benefits. I feel sure that a full report of the workings of that organization will make very interesting reading for our members.



# Woman's Sphere is Home.

By MRS. JESSIE LANE.

In Machinists' Monthly Journal.

The article printed in the February Journal, "Woman's Sphere" and "Woman's Alarm Cause of Race Suicide," has interested me very much, and I would like, if I might be permitted, to express my own views on these important subjects.

After reading over the latter article I could not imagine myself as the unhappy creature portrayed there.

I believe that woman's sphere is in the home. It is there we see woman at her best.

I do not think there are many women who despise a home or the love of a husband and little children, but I do think there are many who are clamoring for recognition, and think the sphere of a home too narrow for them.

In order to convince us that woman's sphere is in the home, let us just reverse the order of things for a short time.

Let the wife and mother become the bread-winner of the home; let the husband and father take care of the home and children; let us now imagine the results from such a course.

I am sure the wife and mother returning home at the close of the day, with soiled face and dirty hands would not take much pride in her honest hands of toil.

That the lighter and cleaner occupation of man would be keenly and bitterly contested by woman, while the more laborious work necessary to our civilization would simply go down and out.

Let us now take a look at the home. Of course, the men have had a course in domestic science to begin with, but I am sure the home would not abound with the centre-pieces or sofa cushions or cosy corners, and that many necessities which go to make home life pleasant would not be thought of at all.

I am sure, after a fair trial of this kind of thing, we would feel that woman's sphere is in the home.

Let us think of a few eminent women whose home life might be an inspiration to us.

Sally Bush, Abraham Lincoln's good stepmother, whose wise counsel to her stepson can never be estimated, and who refers to her as his "saintly mother" of "the woman who first made him feel like a human being."

Mrs. Carlyle, the wife of the great philosopher, Thomas Carlyle. For forty years she was the true and ever-loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly assisted him as none else could in all of worth that he did or attempted.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, "the noblest female poet," was the wife of Robert Browning, who when recovering from a long siege of illness, ventured to exclaim to her husband—

"I yield the grave for thy sake, and exchange

My near sweet view of heaven for earth with thee."

Fanny Mendelssohn, who with her brother Felix has given to the world some of its sweetest music. She became the wife of Wilhelm Hensel, and we are told passed up the aisle of the church in her bridal array to the sound of a wedding anthem of her own composition as a happy and confident bride.

Queen Victoria of England, who "wrought her people lasting good."

These and many others might be mentioned who are truly eminent women, who did not consider the sphere of a home too narrow for them, but their names are familiar to us all.

We can not all be great and win distinction and honor, but we can be good and noble.

Why not cultivate the art of being happy and making others happy also, and in so doing make ourselves worth while.

## Misleading Statement.

Press dispatches have been sent broadcast over the country stating that the Crowell Publishing Company, publishers of "Woman's Home Companion" and "Farm and Fireside," of Springfield, Ohio, had granted the eight-hour day to their employees, thereby creating the impression that this firm had unionized their plant.

The Crowell Company will give the eight-hour day to the imported scabs and strike-breakers in their factory, beginning April 9, 1906, and have issued a statement to the effect that they are still opposed to organized labor and will continue to issue their magazines with imported non-union labor.

The assistance rendered Typographical Union by members of organized labor is the cause of the Crowell Company granting the eight-hour day to their cheap, scab labor and we request each reader of this article to give us a little assistance by calling their friends' attention to the hostile attitude of the Crowell Publishing Company, and by using your influence and discrimination against "Woman's Home Companion" and "Farm and Fireside."

MAY 1906

## Special Notice.

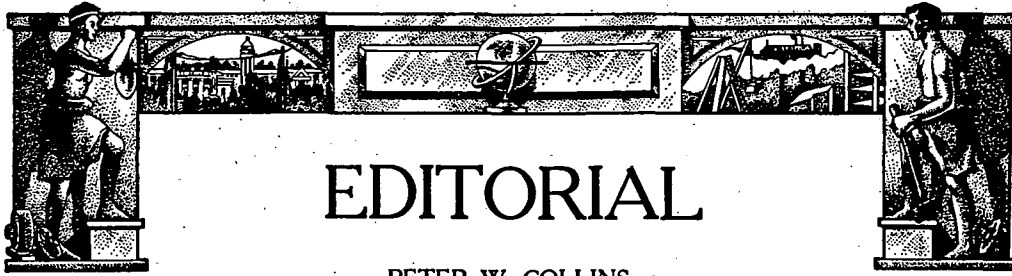
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A terrible calamity has fallen upon the people of San Francisco and the surrounding territory, a calamity which makes the heart of the American people sad with the affliction thus suddenly brought upon them. Our heart-felt sympathy in this hour of their need goes out to them, and in particular to the members and relatives of our sister Local Unions in the affected district. I would call most earnestly to your attention the necessity of donating as generously as possible to a fund for the benefit of our afflicted members on the Pacific Coast. Send all donations to the general office, care of

PETER W. COLLINS,

Grand Secretary.





PETER W. COLLINS

**AS STRAWS IN  
THE MIGHTY  
TORRENT**

Public opinion is becoming so powerful these days that it must be curbed! Such is the edict which has gone forth from the temple of wisdom—the Senate—and from our dear, good Teddy. From one end of the land to the other it is heralded that the people are not justified in believing our public men other than statesmen: fearless, honest representatives of the people, and “Our Teddy,” he who made the barricades at San Juan look like a broken nickel; he who stormed Washington’s bulwark of diplomacy with his famous “Round Robin;” he who whitewashed Paul Morton and made it possible for “Immunity bath decisions” to be rendered by “Immunity bath Judges;” he who scared the Czar and the Mikado into peace; he who has always been “Our Teddy,” has started out on a campaign with his dear son-in-law, Nick Longworth, to teach us that public men are not grafters, are not hirelings of captains of industry, commerce and insurance; and his scorching fusillade against the heretics will be a wonder and God pity “the man with the muck rake.”

But we are not all heretics. Some of us believe there are tried and true patriots in public life. That even the Senate has men we admire; but they are so few and far between we immediately call for our field glass.

Of course we believe that the Panama Canal affair has been handled in an efficient and able manner; that the sixty millions already spent were used for more than fodder in Washington and Panama. We believe sincerely that the present effort against equitable rate legislation is that of statesmen only desirous of getting the best for their country. We believe that Elkins and Scott of West Virginia—who own the railroads and coal mines of their state—are unbiased, impartial representatives of the people. We believe Spooner of Wisconsin—who has always been a railroad man—is fearlessly fighting for the people’s right. We believe that Knox—he whose legal retainers from captains of industry have been mighty—is working energetically for us.

We believe that Platt is a staunch, true and tried gladiator. We all believe in Depew. Aldrich, Rockefeller’s representative—he from the state where money grows on the highway during election time—is our champion. We believe that Henry Cabot Lodge, who delves in the archives of the past and brings to light wonderful truths and fairy lore; he with the sharp eye and the sharper tongue, is an ideal representative of the people.

We believe all these things and many more, yea, verily we not only believe them, we feel it, and deeply too. We feel that dear old Massachusetts has been slandered and that her Senate, is a mighty forum, and those who sit there cannot be purchased for dollars—or even more. We are tempted to resent the

imputation that the Speaker of her House of Representatives and the President of her Senate are placed there by the railroads. We believe such things are improbable.

There are many many more of the public fancies that we are firmly convinced are delusions; delusions that are sending to retirement men—statesmen—who on meagre salaries as our representatives have been able by careful investment to lay aside some thousands of hard earned dividends.

We are, therefore, convinced, Teddy, that thou art leading the holy cause and its captains to the deluge. That thou and they will be carried on the stream to "dear old Grover's abode—Immocus Dessentude." Be careful that thy bark is not frail, for in that stream your powers will be tested. You will have a real opportunity to test the faith of the people; to learn whether the popularity which has come by peculiar deeds of knight errantry can last when you are on the stream whose fountain-head is pure; whose onrushing waters could be subdued as easily as the falls of Niagara. We offer thee this advice, Theodore: See that thy bark flows with the current, for that current is the wrath of lessons dearly bought; see that thy energy is not wasted in a vain attempt to stop it, but be with it, do your share in its guidance, for those who are foolhardy enough to attempt to stay its progress are but straws in this mighty stream.

**WAKE UP!  
DON'T BE A  
DREAMER!**

Don't bemoan your fate, but conquer yourself. Conquer that desire that leads you to believe that fame should be yours, but skips by you and passes to some hairbrained genius who is not half as clever as you. Don't soliloquize thus, but if you want to tie yourself to the apronstrings of fame, go after the strings. But first weigh yourself honestly, fearlessly, and see what a drubbing you get. But you mean to do something to be somebody. But how? You possess all the talent necessary to succeed and yet the laurels drop on the other fellow. Well, what's the reason? When you were off sporting the other fellow was at home plugging to be somebody, using his natural faculties and not wasting time. Well, yes, that's true, he was, but yet he's not as clever as I. Of course he's not. But he will be some day and then your day will have passed while his is in bloom. You let your opportunity slip. He didn't have any. That didn't bother him, he's going to make one some day, and he will rather surprise you. Possibly he will, but he's lucky; he's built so he likes to be busy. Well, he might be built that way and it's a good thing he is, yet there are others built the same way.

Some of them are on top now and others will be there later. They worked. They were making hay while you were star gazing.

Oh I don't know. I'd rather be clever and not successful than be a dope with a successful career. Of course you would, and that's why the "dope" won out. He didn't worry how you felt about it, but knew he'd be kept in the stable if he didn't keep in trim. So you see he went right ahead and passed a few mile posts while here you are at the starting pole with your wind to the bad. Well, I've got rich relations. No doubt, but the chances are you'll pay for your own carriage at the funeral and be exonerated when the will's read. But

I'm not such a bad lot at that. Of course you're not. All you need is a shaking up, a pull away from the airship line and a straight plug on the good old road of honest endeavor. Then you think I've got a chance after all? My dear boy, if I didn't think you had a fair chance I wouldn't waste this effort to put you right. I know that if you get busy you will succeed. You won't startle the universe or you won't cause international complications on account of your prominence, but you can get a fair start and that ought to be enough for any one in the running these days.

But how can I get in the running? In the first place forget that you ever had rich relations. Don't be a good fellow at the sacrifice of your self-respect, time and money. Don't go looking for influence to start you. Don't offer infallible advice upon all occasions. Keep your ears open and listen. Digest the good, forget the fairy tales and get a job. Keep your eyes open when you do land one, and even though it may be painful let the employer do the thinking for the firm. Your time will come later. After you do a few of these things your interest in yourself will be quite different from your earlier impressions, and before long you will shake hands with your better self that knew you had it in you, but needed the pruning to get it out.

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**THE WORKER** The character and make-up of the worker is just what the rank and file makes it; and that rank and file is derelict in their duty unless they use their best endeavors to make it a journal of power and influence, and of particular interest to the men of our calling. There are among the members of our Brotherhood many men whose power of expression is a valuable acquisition to any organization; and this great number of our membership should give the benefit of that expression to the whole, and add to the worker as a medium for disseminating ideas of value. It is by this dissemination of ideas that a more thorough interest is taken—taken in the affairs of organizations—and its value as an educator cannot be over-estimated. It adds to the mental make-up of the writer and the reader; it creates a desire to be a factor in the work of the time. Each member should strive to at least give expression to the best that is in him that those with whom he is associated in the cause of trade unionism may be the gainers by his experience.

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**REMOVAL OF  
GENERAL  
OFFICE**

By the time this Worker is in the hands of the members the general office will be settled in the Pierick Building. Springfield, Illinois, and with the inauguration a new business system which will be capable of meeting each and every requirement of the large and ever increasing membership of the I. B. E. W.—which is averaging an increase over 1,000 members per month. There is not an organization in the country today whose condition is better and can show a greater pro rata increase in membership or a more healthy financial condition.

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**INTO THE  
FUTURE**

The remarkable advancement of trade and industry of the present day is indeed wonderful when compared with the conditions of a few years ago; conditions which in comparison to the efforts and results of today appear insignificant by comparison. And yet the contemplation of the past is but a faint comparison to that which the future holds for all the crafts and branches of trade and industry, but in particular those who are concerned in the greatest of all callings—in progress and advancement—the electrical worker. It is unnecessary to point to those many examples on our every side that prove clearly and beyond dispute this contention; but it may be well in passing to consider for a moment those essential parts that go to make up the whole, and in their consideration the comparative application of the financial foundation will be of tremendous service in discussing labor organization or industry, depends on the proper arrangements of all direct and indirect parts into an almost perfect system of organization, cementing with the parent industry those branches that are indirectly a relative branch. Thus it will be seen how the proper application of this principle to our own calling spells absolutely and unequivocally success. Our organization is composed of all branches of the trade, those who are directly and indirectly concerned in the industry; from the center of generation to the distribution, construction and maintenance. In the manufacturing, in the repairing, and construction. Each is as absolutely necessary as the other, each is an important factor in the movement that makes for progress. Each is an integral part of the whole. One cannot succeed without the others and all must have the help of each for the absolute permanency of the whole. This is conceded to be a fundamental principle. There are, course, men in every movement whose own ends and personal selfishness would cause them to sacrifice the integrity of all to gain something for themselves. There are a few of these kind of men that every labor organization has to contend with and who are always striving to destroy the efficiency of the whole. Our membership has nothing to fear while loyalty to the true principles of trade unionism is the predominant factor in its makeup, and that loyalty to the labor movement is best exemplified in its most perfect relation: the loyalty to our Brotherhood—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—in that harmony and concerted action and purpose that makes of our craft one of the great factors in the industrial progress of the time. Let us each strive in our utmost endeavor that our work may count in making our organization a power in the labor movement. We are advancing rapidly. Our resources are growing and our prospects are unlimited. Since our last convention we have made a gain of 7,000 members. At this ratio—and it is not our limit—when our next convention is held we will have added at least 50,000 more members to our ever-increasing roll strong. With the great body of our kind to bring to labor that which is her due.

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Members will bear in mind when sending in notices of change of addresses for the mailing of the "Worker" each month, that it is also necessary to state your Local number, as both are placed on the stencil.



MAY 1906

## The Ministry a Closed Shop.

Rev. E. E. Wasson Declares it to be one of the Very Tightest Kind.

From Philadelphia Trades Union News.

Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, rector of the St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, of Newark, N. J., talked to the striking printers at 232 North Ninth street last Thursday.

Dr. Wasson doesn't mince words. While he perhaps wouldn't refer to a spade as "a damned old shovel," he is sufficiently emphatic and explicit that there can be no misunderstanding his meaning. And his criticism of the Christian ministry is much more severe than any we have ever heard or seen from the lips or pen of a trades unionist.

Mr. Wasson said:

Just as old Dr. Johnson liked to see a bear dance, not because it danced well but because it danced at all, so I believe you like to hear a preacher talk on the side of labor, not because he talks well but because he talks on that side at all.

I don't believe that workingmen can ever expect much from us ministers as a class, for the reason that we are under the control of the class that is hostile to organized labor. The rich, employing class control the preacher, either directly as members of his congregation; and not only the honest ones but all the biggest scamps of the country are active in the church, and the likeliest place to find a big financial rogue of a Sunday morning is in church; or indirectly through their retainers in our churches, their lawyers, doctors, secretaries, employees, customers, associates, poor relations and hangers-on in general; or through the denomination, by placing the denomination under such financial obligations to them that the ecclesiastical power that he will ruthlessly bar the objectionable preacher from promotion.

And since ministers are actuated by the same motives as doctors, printers, lawyers, chauffeurs, hodcarriers, this last consideration is a powerful check on their better impulses. And then a whole lot of preachers don't know anything of the labor question, since all their associations have been with a different class.

This business of fraternal delegates from ministerial associations to labor organizations is a sop thrown to labor. It costs nothing to the ministry, since it does not range as against our masters, the employing class; nor does it give any real help to labor. And of course we should like to get laboring men back into the churches, since they would help to fill the pews; for, like business men, we hate to lose business.

But I advise you to have nothing to do with this fraternal delegate business. Here is a genuine test that you can put up to

the ministers in view of the fact that every church in this city and in the country, and societies like the Y. M. C. A. have printing to be done: "Are you ministers, who profess so much interest in us, interested enough to have your printing done in union shops? And if you are, how many of you are willing to exhibit the union label on it? One union label is worth a hundred fraternal delegates. If you use the union label you don't need to assure us of your sympathy; for the union label does it own talking. We don't want mere talk, which is cheap; we want practical sympathy; and there is a simple, sure way of showing it."

I advise you printers to have a census made of the churches and church societies of Philadelphia in this regard, and find how many friends you really have in this order. And next time a minister invites you to go to church, just quote his printing record. One good turn deserves another, and if they don't patronize you, how can they have the nerve to ask you to patronize them?

I believe you will be doing a great service—to society and to labor—if you will oblige the ministers to show their colors. Let it be well understood that we can't be your friends and friends of your bitter enemies at the same time.

Yet, how can we Episcopal ministers have the face to oppose the closed shop, when the Episcopal ministry is the tightest kind of closed shop? Long years of preparation are required; then careful examinations, before a man is admitted to the ministry. No suggestion here of the freedom of an American citizen to exercise his inalienable right to work where and as he pleases! And then, when we accept a call, see what we stipulate with our employer, the congregation, concerning our control of the "shop" we are to run. Our control is supreme, and this is even embodied in the law of the church, since we will not ruin the chances that might come from individual contract. No man can touch the organ without our consent. No person can raise his voice in song in the choir without our consent. No hymn can be sung nor tune selected without our consent. We have plenary authority as to the kind of choir; we can overthrow the traditions of a generation in a day if we wish; we can force an arrangement obnoxious to every member of our employer, the congregation. We determine the service, when it begins and ends. Whom we will invite to assist us, and whom we will keep out. Moreover, we are not content

with closing the church building; we close the whole neighborhood. No Episcopal minister can preach in a church of another denomination without asking the consent of the nearest Episcopal rector. And no Episcopal minister can even preach the gospel on the street corner in my neighborhood without first coming to me and getting my consent!

And yet we ministers have the nerve to say we don't approve of the closed shop! We approve warmly enough of our own closed shop; and it is only the closed shop of the poor workingmen that we oppose or question. And remember, too, that our contracts with our employer are for life, and that when we are sick, we are not docked; and that a lot of us get fat vacations with full pay, while our employer pays for our substitute. You printers ought to have entered the ministry, if you were looking for the real thing in the way of a closed shop.

You workingmen will have to work out your own salvation, as you have this far. The men of God won't help you to any extent; nor the lawyers; nor any other class. Through your own efforts and the force of circumstances, you have in the course of generations come up from slavery and serfdom and peasantry to your present level. And the sole instrument through which your progress has been effected has been the labor union in its earlier or later forms. And the sole barrier today between you and a speedy relapse, as on a toboggan slide, to practical slavery is the labor union.

And look what it has done for society as well. It bears the brunt of the warfare against child labor, and were it not for the labor union, I do not believe that there would today be a single scrap of child labor legislation the country over. Like Jesus, the labor union has been the friend of the "little children," when church and state turned their back on them. And sanitary conditions in factories, so far as they prevail, the mitigation of the sweatshop evil, the limitation of hours, the abolition of the company stores—all this has come from the labor union.

And what organized labor has achieved has been enjoyed, and is today enjoyed, by those workingmen who ignorantly or selfishly refuse to share in the burdens, obligations and risks of their fellows. No such workingman has the moral right to stay out of the union. Said an open-shop employer to me, "But I pay the union scale of wages." Were it not for the union, there would be no union scale! I could give you instances of white slavery in business where the workers are unorganized, as in the trolley service of Newark, virtual slavery, far worse than the slavery of the blacks in the South before the war. And in the face of this oppression the ministers are dumb dogs because they are afraid of the Public Service Corporation. And the lawyers have nothing to say. And nobody has anything to say; and

never will, until the workingmen in the trolley service, with the aid of the working class, shall organize and abolish these wrongs.

The great working class, how much they do, and how little they get or even ask! Were every employer in the United States to drop dead tonight, in a month you would hardly know the difference, industrially. Everything would go on the same as before. But were the working class to be paralyzed, what would happen? Why, that is just the point—nothing would happen. Nothing would happen! And before anything could happen, employers would have to turn workingmen.

In this eight hour movement, the workingman is simply trying to get some small share in the great advance brought about by the immense improvements in every branch of industry. He sees that while the rich are growing richer, the poor, at the very best, are growing less poor far less rapidly than the rich are growing richer—that the gulf between the two is increasing, the disproportion is even greater.

And how little you are asking from society at the most! In return for eight hours of exacting, honest labor, you are asking only a poor living. Only a poor living! When I consider all the circumstances, I am immeasurably astonished at your moderation; that you should be satisfied to accept a life so poor and meagre. And when these college presidents and employers tell how many hours they have to work, and how unreasonable the eight hour demand is, I say to them, "If you think the laboring man is getting the easy end of the arrangement, why don't you resign your job and join the union? And let the workingmen have a try at your jobs? And if you scout the suggestion that the workingmen could do your work, I say perhaps he could do your work as well as you could do his—judging by specimens of printing turned out by a boss printer of Newark, who is doing his composing himself, just now. And perhaps, too, if the workingman was getting \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year, he might be willing to put in ten or twelve hours a day."

The animus in this fight against you is the determination to root out unionism from every department of industry. The only good union, in the opinion of the Parys and Posts, is like the only good Indian—a dead union. Hence you ought to have the sympathy and support of all organized labor; you are fighting their battle as well as your own. If you go down, their turn will come next. You will have to devise a defense and attack against the new machinery that your enemies are bringing up against you and your class. I refer to the infamous and debauched men occupying judicial positions that are ready to launch injunctions against you to paralyze your arm in the exercise of the fundamental rights of free Americans.

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And there is but one weapon of defense, that you can wield effectively. Organize, with the rest of your class, politically, and go into politics.

Government is an instrument of class, and always has been; and the only question is whether you shall control the government in your own interest, or government shall control you in somebody else's interest. When you foolishly leave it to your enemies to make and administer the laws, you reserve to yourselves only the right to obey the laws which your enemies have made to your prejudice, or to break their laws, and if you break their laws, they will break you.

Why should not the vast working class send their own members to congress and legislatures and fill every office in the land with workingmen, from president down? And elect or appoint judges that shall be accountable to them? Remember, government is and always has been an instrument of class, and always will be as long as classes exist.

You, in Philadelphia, in the face of great odds, are fighting the battle of workingmen everywhere; and in fighting the battle of workingmen you are fighting the battle of civilization and of the future; yes, and the battle of the great Jew Carpenter as well. God bless you and give you success.

### A Poor "Protest."

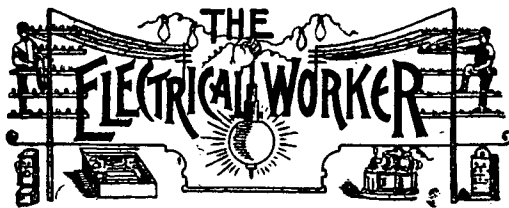
A so-called protest meeting, ostensibly in the interest of the accused Western Federation officials, was held at San Francisco last Sunday. The wageworkers (who had been "commanded by organized labor—i. e., by the Socialists—to attend) were present in large numbers. Speeches were made, in which the "capitalist conspiracy" was duly denounced and the Army and Navy challenged to mortal combat. Resolutions were adopted in which "we, the workingmen" declared their "full knowledge" of the innocence of the accused men and condemned the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as an "open declaration of war against the working class," demanding that the latter be "set free without further delay," that the Mine Owners' Association, the Governors of Colorado and Idaho and the Pinkerton thugs be "brought to the bar of justice," and serving notice upon the ruling class that "if a hair be scathed on the heads of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John we shall consider such a crime an act of open war upon the working class, and will act accordingly." Of course, the "Marseillaise" was sung by the Mannerchoir. The meeting then resolved itself into a parade, marched to the center of the city, hoisted the red flag on a public fountain—and ended in a riot. Heads were cracked, some by the official billy, others by the proletarian potsherd. The proceedings were brought to a close by the arrest of a large number of the "audience." It is difficult to understand

just how these sayings and doings can help the cause of those in whose interest they are supposed to be said and done. For our own part, we think the hostility of the mineowners and their "capitalist allies" less dangerous than the kind of friendship (?) thus exemplified. Organized labor of San Francisco, represented by the Labor Council repudiated the meeting beforehand and by a large vote refused to send a representative to it. The City Front Federation followed a similar course. The meeting was obviously a political move. As such neither the meeting, the resolutions nor the riot bear any significance, other than as the natural results of the irresponsible conduct of so many politicians posing in the name of "labor."—*From Seamans' Journal.*

### Famous Eulogy on a Dog By Senator Vest.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

Gentlemen of the jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take other wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.



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As THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men  
who do the work and recommend or order the  
material, its value as an advertising medium can  
be readily appreciated.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1906.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to  
the Editor.

*This Journal will not be held responsible for  
views expressed by correspondents.*

*The Third of each month is the closing date; all  
copy must be in our hands on or before.*



INTER-STATE PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO.

#### Notice.

The drawing held by Local Union 296,  
I. B. E. W., for a gentleman's watch, was  
won by Local 331 of I. B. E. W., of Long  
Branch, the lucky number being 438.

J. OSTRAM, F. R. S.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 15.

#### Information Given—Wanted.

If Alex McPhee will see this notice, will  
he please write to his brother, A. D., at  
Galindo Hotel, Oakland, Cal.

#### Financial Secretaries

Post your duplicate per capita sheet in a  
conspicuous place each meeting night and  
let the members see how they stand.

Don't issue travelling cards to members  
in arrears.

Don't write in space on due card where  
stamp should go, but put stamp there when  
dues are paid.

New members do not pay dues for the  
month in which they are initiated, but pay  
dues in advance.

Make all money orders payable to P. W.  
Collins, Springfield, Ill., not Washington,  
D. C.

Remittance must always accompany or-  
ders for supplies.

Directories are furnished free by the  
G. O.

Don't pay expressage on supplies, as they  
are always sent prepaid.

All communications are answered the  
day received.

Constitutions and due cards for new  
members, to which L. U.'s are entitled free,  
will be sent from Springfield.

Make yourself an advertising solicitor  
for the Worker. It will pay for itself if  
you do.

#### District Councils.

When District Councils at their meetings  
order warrants drawn on the G. S., the  
Pres. and Sec.-Treas. of D. C. must send  
signed warrant on the G. S.

District Organizers will be given every  
assistance possible by the G. O. Sugges-  
tions for organization literature will be very  
acceptable as plans fare in preparation to  
furnish D. C.'s with sufficient organizing  
material for a progressive campaign.

District Organizers should send their ad-  
dress to G. S.

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### Official Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1906.

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS:

General strike on Southern Bell entire district. Also at Toledo, Ohio. Notify all Outside Men to keep away until further notice.

PETER W. COLLINS, G. S.  
I. B. E. W.

### Deceased Members.

Arthur L. Buckner, Local Union No. 84.  
Henry Foster, Local Union No. 52.  
Frank P. Hall, Local Union No. 469.

### Salvation By Knowledge and Truth.

From Worker Advocate.

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free—John viii., 32.

How little do most people realize how necessary it is to know the truth in order to be free. The one thing absolutely necessary for the workers to be freed from economic bondage and injustice is to know their rights—that is to educate themselves; find the truths underlying economic and industrial conditions. Through ignorance of such conditions multitudes are working against their own best interest and that of society. Shakespeare says: "There is no darkness but ignorance."

The only road to economic and industrial salvation is via knowledge and truth. We must first know the truth in order to exert ourselves to be come free. For years the people have been plundered and robbed right and left by grafters, promoters, stock waterers, rebaters, monopolists, extortionate charges for gas, electricity, telephone and transportation service, etc., etc. Mr. Thomas Lawson had inside truths about the dishonorable management of the great insurance companies, which he divulged to the uninformed public.

At first, this information was discredited by most of the newspapers, and by very many people who themselves were personally interested through their own insurance. The latter were the victims of misplaced confidence; and, because they did not know the real truth, denounced their benefactor.

The great insurance presidents and their illustrious multi-millionaire friends proceeded at once to demolish the character of the revealer of the truth to the people. The guilty nabobs employed able investigation of all the nooks and corners of Lawson's life, from his youth up, hoping to destroy his character, and thus shield their treacherous deeds. But Mr. Lawson could not be put down, *because he knew the truth and the truth made him free.* Although Mr. Lawson deliberately and single handed, exposed the trickery of one of the most wealthy and powerful combinations of the

world, he had no fear of damage suits, because the guilty plutocrats dared not go into court for fear of being forced to divulge other transgressions they wished to keep the public in ignorance of. Now that a part of the shocking dishonor has been absolutely proven, the people are beginning to get their eyes open and wondering what of like nature is going on in other directions. During the past few years a vast and shocking exposure of graft and "high finance" has been made public. Yet every one conversant with such matters believes that but a small part of the truth is yet known. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, has said in discussing the insurance scandals that the management of some of the railroad corporations was equally as bad, and if the real truth was known the graft scandal would surpass that of the insurance companies. And Mr. Hughes has said that "the same conditions exist in nearly all the walks of finance."

The Horatian maxim—"Let kings go mad and blunder as they may. The people in the end are sure to pay." So it is in America today as in the "days of kings," the dear people pay all the bill. The Beef Trust, dominating the price of cattle and the beef we all have to eat, guard with all the power of money and legal skill their ledger secrets that veil an exorbitant profit. And the most poverty-stricken man who eats meat helps to pay the bill. The Gas Trust water their stock to give excuse to charge the people of Chicago 25 or more cents per thousand than a square deal, and the people, rich and poor, are forced unjustly to contribute 25 or more per cent to increase the dividends of the predatory rich. The trust declares by all that is great and good that 75 cent gas would be ruinous. Still in proof thereof they will not show their sacred books. If the people of Chicago have been paying annually two and more million dollars on watered gas stock, why have they not the right to know the real truth of the excuses for the extortion.

A gas company is a public utility corporation, receiving its special privilege from the people who are sovereign in a real democracy.

When the people grant a company of individuals the special privilege of a monopoly to furnish them gas is it not reasonable to suppose they consented to sell themselves as sheep to be sheared at the sweet will and discretion of the corporation or trust. The people grant special privileges with the expectation of fair treatment in return. But, instead of getting square and just treatment the people have uniformly been considered the legitimate prey of the very corporations to whom they have given the special privileges of doing their business for them. Why should the people, who have the power, submit to such extortion? When will they get their eyes open and devise a more just system?

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## The Laborer's Hire.

### Workingmen Have a Right to Demand Just Compensation.

Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S. J., of Boston College, in a recent address before the Boston Central Labor Union, said in part:

"No reflecting man can contemplate the present conditions of life without being deeply impressed by the fact that the paramount questions of the hour are those which deal with the relations between capital and labor, between the employer and employe."

"In fact, the labor question, as it is called, seems to have overshadowed nearly every other question, and men are evidently more desirous of having this problem solved than they are of deciding the form and functions of the government under which they live. Inseparably connected with the subject is the question of wages or the fair remuneration of labor."

"It is absurd to say that the economic life of the nation may be viewed as something independent of the code of morals. Justice, then, must reign in the economic sphere unless we are prepared to admit an overwhelming tyranny of force and the supremacy of matter. We may safely say, then, that where the compensation is in proportion to the work performed the contract between master and workman is fair and the claims of equity have been recognized."

"But how are we to determine this proposition? How shall we decide the proper amount of wages to be paid? The question is not without many difficulties. To simplify matters let us take, first of all, the case of ordinary service, of unskilled labor. What shall we consider as a proper return?"

"Shall we say, as many do, that labor is common merchandise, a commodity which the employer may purchase in the cheapest market, irrespective of all considerations of justice or humanity? May labor be considered in the nature of a bale of goods put up for sale for which the buyer will offer the lowest imaginable price? To assert this is to close one's eyes to a truth patent to all—the living man cannot be reduced to a bale of merchandise. Labor is not a mere abstraction; it is concrete reality. It is not something devoid of life, it is not something separable from the living agent; it is a part of the man, it is the outflow of his energy, the crystallization of his vital force; it is the wear and tear of his life, and no system of wages preserves the laws of justice unless these facts are taken into consideration."

"The laborer consequently in his toil gives part of his life, and justice demands that in return he receive what is necessary to maintain life not only in himself, but in

his wife and children; hence the workingman has the right to demand for his compensation all that is needed to support himself and those naturally dependent upon him in a condition of moderate comfort. I say in a condition of moderate comfort, for just as the bread-winner is not a piece of merchandise, so neither is he a beast of burden, and the return he receives must be sufficient to enable him to pass his days in respectable surroundings, to live upon wholesome food, to wear decent clothing and to educate his children in a fitting manner for the stern tragedy of life."

"As long as employers hold to the principle that labor may be regarded as any other marketable commodity, so long will they fling to the winds the pressing claims of justice and humanity. But if a healthy theory of economics flourishes among us, if men are brought to see that in the pursuit of wealth due regard must be had to the fundamental moral code. If employers learn, as they should, that the bond between them and their toilers is a moral bond entailing on both sides the most sacred obligations of conscience, binding them in such wise, that fraud, deceit and dishonesty therein are crimes menacing the very existence of the nation, then may we hope to see the day of victory for the breadwinner and the realization of the toilers' earthly paradise."

### The Good Union Man.

He who is thrifty and sober and provides well for his family.

He who has the good sense to know that the success of the union depends upon getting others to join it.

He whose sense of honor will not permit him to take advantage of a fellow-worker.

He who is opposed to disorder at meetings, and shows due respect for the presiding officer, assisting him in all efforts to conduct things decently and in order.

He who loves peace, preferring not to fight the employer, yet is sensitive to unjust treatment, and is not a coward.

He who when he goes on a strike stays out until the wrong is righted.

He whose card is always clear.

He who is not a knocker, but by force of logic opposes all foolish motions, and insists upon the passage of all good ones.

He who is mentally broad enough to perceive that there are other honest ones beside himself.

He who is sufficiently honorable not to frown contemptuously upon the suggestions of all others.—*Coopers' International Journal*.

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## Women in the Trade Union.

By T. W. GLOCKER.

The unionization of the female worker has been retarded by many difficulties. One serious obstacle is the refusal of women themselves to join the union, because of repugnance to its belligerent methods, or through fear of retaliation by employers. Women are also indifferent, or opposed to the union because of the possibility of marriage. Unionism means a present sacrifice for a possible future gain; and this sacrifice, the woman who considers her employment to be only a temporary makeshift, may refuse to undergo. Marriage, also, by causing frequent changes in the personnel of the female employees, multiplies greatly the difficulty of organizing them.

If women have completely absorbed one branch of a trade, and hence do not compete with men for work, their unionization is desired, not opposed, by their male co-employees. As early as 1832, at a great mass meeting of workmen, held in the State House Yard, Philadelphia, one afternoon in June of that year, the following resolution was adopted:—

"AND WHEREAS in the female branches of sewing, making clothes, etc., there is much privation, want and suffering in consequence of the lowness of prices which they receive for their daily toil, therefore

"Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the speculation which is carried on upon their virtuous and honest labor.

Resolved, That the ladies of Philadelphia be recommended to adopt such measures, as may secure to their sisters in humanity a fair compensation for their industry."

On several occasions when the female hat trimmers' local of Danbury, Conn., has demanded better working conditions, the hat makers and finishers have struck in sympathy; and, by their co-operation, the strike has been won. But a national union oftentimes will not force the unionization of a branch of trade monopolized by women. The United Hatters of North America will not, for example, admit the female hat trimmers, of whom only a few have been organized, and so will not pledge themselves to refuse the label to those factories where non-union trimmers are employed. The attitude of the trade union is, as the official of one organization expressed it to the writer: "Let such branches of the craft first organize upon their own initiative, and so demonstrate that unionism is possible among them. The attempt of a national union to force matters might result in its own destruction." As against this, the consideration is sometimes urged that the journeymen of a trade will find the cooperation of their female co-workers useful in case of a strike. But, as an officer of the Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, who was asked why the female lace menders and finishers had not been unionized, naively explained: "The women, though unorganized, usually strike in sympathy with the men. So it would be no additional advantage to have them in the Union."

Various policies have been pursued by the journeymen of a trade, when women compete with them for the same work. Some organizations, as for example the Cigar Makers' International Union during the first few years of its existence, have refused absolutely to admit their female competitors. But, while it is possible to exclude women, when employed wholly in one branch of a trade, such a policy is suicidal when they compete keenly with men for employment; and, in such cases, national unions, have, sooner or later, been forced to organize them. When women are, at last, admitted, opposition to them sometimes continues in an effort to limit them to certain work. For example, with the introduction of the sewing machine, women using the machine were employed as seabs to defeat strikes of the Journeymen Tailors, and a large proportion of clothing in New York City came to be made by female labor. At the National Convention of Journeymen Tailors in 1866, the competition of women was discussed; and, though no conclusive action was taken, the locals were strongly recommended to admit them to membership. Females were, however, to be confined as much as possible to the "custom department;" and only those working in that department were to be allowed to join the union.

Finally, it is the general policy of the trade union to demand that women be paid the same wages as men for the same work. If women perform this work as efficiently as men, such a demand seems just. But often women possess inferior skill. Sometimes, also, employers appear to prefer male to female employees when forced to pay the same wages to both. The enforcement of this policy has, therefore, caused, in some cases, the discharge of women engaged at certain kinds of work.

When women are admitted to membership by national trades unions, they are organized, if possible, into separate locals. Local unions composed wholly of women undoubtedly existed at a very early date. The Journeymen Cordwainers' Society of New York City—a union of boot and shoe workers—organized about 1833 a Ladies' Branch, which, however, came together only as occasion demanded. The female shoe stitchers of Lynn formed in 1846, a Stitchers' League, which was wrecked after a short time by a few

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malcontents. In 1855, the stitchers of Lynn secretly re-organized for several years; and it was these same stitchers of Lynn who, in 1883, were the first of the boot and shoe workers to apply for a charter from the Knights of Labor. They were organized as Daughters of Labor Assembly, No. 3016; and, in accordance with the policy of the Knights of Labor were allowed to admit, not only stitchers, but also women working at other trades. The women working in the collar factories of Troy, organized, about 1864, a Collar Laundry Union with a membership, which, at one time, reached about four hundred. Several years later, the Female Cap Makers' Union, the Woman's Typographical Union and the Female Parasol and Umbrella Makers' Union were formed in New York City. In 1874, the Tailoresses of New York City created a union independent of the journeymen tailors, but succeeded in organizing only about fifteen hundred out of a possible twenty thousand employed in the ready made clothing industry of that city. In 1870, the National Lodge of the Daughters of St. Crispin was formed; and subordinate lodges of stitchers were organized in various places. In the same year, a convention of the various women's unions in New York State was held at Cooper Institute in New York City, and an attempt made to form a State Working Women's Association. But the organization died with the adjournment of the convention. The depression which began in 1873, wrought, however, the destruction of all women's organizations in common with the general wreck of most trade unions throughout the country.

Of late years the movement to form women's unions, as compared to the growth of similar organizations among men, has proceeded slowly, though with greater success in the West than in the East. In Chicago, an overwhelming majority of workers in twenty-six different trades, with a total aggregate membership of possibly thirty-five thousand, have been organized. The list of unions includes the Lady Cracker Packers, Waitresses, the Laundresses' Union, the Paper Box Makers, the Scrub-women's Union, and embraces, with two important exceptions,—namely the servant girls and the stenographers,—almost every line of feminine industry in Chicago.

When, as in the case of the boot and shoe stitchers, the overall workers and the hat trimmers, all employees in one branch of a craft are women, the problem of organizing them into a national trade union, together with the journeymen, primarily becomes a division into locals, according to the character of employment. It has been found necessary, however, to create in small places mixed unions of both sexes. Sometimes, also, when the interests of the male and female branches of a trade are closely interwoven, it is convenient to organize them together in one local even in large cities. Thus, while the bookbinders have formed a women's local of stitchers in New York City, yet it has been found necessary to organize the female stampers of New York into the same union with the gold layers.

When women compete with men for the same work, a mixed local is usually formed in order to better enforce the payment to them of the same wages as men, and to maintain other limitations upon their labor. In 1869, the International Typographical Union granted a charter to the female compositors of New York City. But, after several years' experience, it was found that the women were working for a different scale from the male printers. The charter was, therefore, revoked; and the Typographical Union has never since that time attempted to form separate local unions of women. One notable exception to the general trade union policy is found among the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The butchers organize the men employed in the large packing houses into locals according to the department in which they work. The female employees, scattered throughout the various departments, are, however, at Chicago, South Omaha, and other large packing centers, gathered into one local, known as the "Women's Union."

## The Good Citizen.

The first thing requisite to the making of a good citizen is honesty and integrity of purpose, and a readiness to sacrifice apparent self-interest to the good of the community at large. It can be readily seen and appreciated that no society or community can prosper if each member looks solely to his own interests—*i. e.*— in the narrow sense termed selfishness. Yet selfishness, in its uncorrupted sense, can in many instances be used as a means for the betterment of the community at large and it will not be amiss to say that public services should have their just reward, thereby in a way catering to this selfishness in the average man for self-aggrandizement.

In the education of a citizen we must necessarily presuppose moral culture and the disposition to do what is right. But good intentions and activity to render them into deeds are very far from being sufficient to make a good member of society. Without knowledge, skill and judgment in addition to the above they may produce incalculable evil. One who decides questions not understood by himself, or one who handles tools in the use of which he is not skilled, is very apt to inspire dread. In daily life the simpleton is just as much an object to be dreaded as the knave.



The question then arises: "What branches of knowledge are essential to the making of a citizen?" It must be borne in mind that by a citizen we mean one whose object is not only to use his right of franchise, but one who is willing to do all within his power to further the interests of society at large.

Good citizenship therefore consists in deciding what are the ends to be pursued by the community at large, and in determining the adequacy of the means for attaining these ends. A clear intellect, a sound reasoning faculty, an appreciation of what constitutes right, and a willingness to be ruled by whatever is found to be true. Whatever knowledge or discipline gives a man a clear hold of the real events of life, together with the power of making correct inferences about them is of great importance to the making of a good citizen.

The training necessary for such knowledge would be difficult to state, yet it may be said that no matter what the primitive tuition may be, such as the study of mathematics, grammatical training in languages, physics, chemistry, natural history, etc.,—while these may tend to accuracy of premises, and soundness of conclusion—still, a man, by being merely a spectator and observer of important proceedings, and by keeping company with rational and intellectual men, may become a great addition to a community for the power of good.

Many and varied are the suggestions forthcoming as to the rules that should be followed in the making of a good citizen. The university professor strongly favors a thorough study of logic, but the doctrine of such an abstract nature cannot obtain a footing in minds not furnished with considerable other knowledge to serve as examples of their application. It is impossible to coerce the human mind into new intellectual habits by administering the concentrated essence. Logic, no doubt, is great, and in the long run it will rule all things, but it is not made for the millions.

The introduction of the technical schools will in a great measure help in establishing good citizens by imparting knowledge of various kinds to the students, and by giving them many practical demonstrations from which deductions and general inferences can be drawn not alone of benefit to themselves in the trades or professions they desire to follow, but of inestimable benefit to society at large.

Another great help to the making of a citizen is the study of social economics. Many books of high repute have been produced on different departments of social welfare. Any of these, when read with the view of digesting their contents will help to broaden the mind and plant seed which will eventually sprout to good effect.

Another essential to the making of a good citizen,—and one often overlooked—is the art of living. How many people really understand this phase? Very few indeed. In the construction of a government such as ours it must not be forgotten that each and every member constitutes an intricate part thereof, and all have a special duty to perform in its proper and efficient management. A deficiency of any part of this huge household is bound to affect the whole. Take, for instance, the housewife: If she neglects her duties about the home, and permits the dirt and refuse to accumulate in corners of rooms and out of the way places, while, to the casual observer, nothing detrimental to the household is visible, yet, in time, disease and corruption appear, due to the unhygienic conditions that prevail.

So it is with the governmental household, and it behooves us to use our best efforts to keep in touch with all the modern innovations of this art. It may be true that the method of regulating each individual life cannot be exact without taking into account the character on the one hand and the worldly situation on the other. But there is such a great similarity in the man's nature in spite of outer conditions that we have room for a set of rules fitting to all times and places and to every member of society. There is very little that any human being performs, that does not tend to exhaust something about the human system to bring about some weakness or exhaustion. Even though the varieties of exertion are numerous the reaction falls upon the same organs. The same nerves the same stomach, suffer from over excitement, whether from business or pleasure. Such suffering usually comes from excess, and on this point no truer or more potent words were ever penned than those of Alexander Pope, in "Moral Essays":

"Wealth in the gross is death, but life diffused;  
A poison heals, in just proportion used;  
In heaps, like ambergrise, a stink it lies,  
But well-dispersed, is incense to the skies."

Another essential to the making of a good citizen is the thorough study of the history and customs of all times. Only by a knowledge of this can we with any justice to ourselves and the community at large decide what are the ends to be pursued by the community at large, and determine the adequacy of the means for attaining these ends. The information relating to human society, the experience of past and existing communities, and the infinity of distracting opinions on this experience, lie recorded in books, which are either histories having reference to what is past, and to the succession of events, or statistical reports, surveys, etc., giving an account of the situation and condition of existence of congregated human beings over the surface of the earth at the present

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time. Many thousands of volumes are taken up by one or other of these departments. To make a study of the human race and of human society possible it is therefore evident, that we must be able to select out of this vast wilderness of literature such facts and opinions as may be found most useful. To do this we should possess a "Philosophy of History" and also one of society, if by this we mean a collection of general laws and general ideas.

The study of such histories and customs would admit of a wide illustration that would tend to show that progress may be so conducted as to menace the community at large. In other words a nation may be given up to art, like the Italians of the Middle Ages, and disregard morality; or pride themselves on the perfection of their etiquette, as the French formerly did; or set the industrial standard above everything, as many have said of our own country; or, be like the Greeks, unrivalled in genius in every department, but destitute of the power of combination for self improvement in government. A knowledge of the cause and effect of these different extremes would give a good basis for deductions of infinite good in any social reconstruction of the present day.

A suggestion that is now prevalent among the trade unionists, while still in the embryonic state, is one that cannot be overlooked in a subject of this kind, and will, if put in operation, be one of permanent value to the making of a citizen in a country like ours. This is no less than the establishment of training schools for children of unionists, to teach the fundamental truths and principles of trade unions. Once these schools are instituted there will be no end to the good they will accomplish, and the ethical value of trade unionism will no longer be doubted.

The honesty and integrity of purpose and the readiness to sacrifice self-interest to the good of the organization as a whole, is a principle of every true trade unionist; and these requisites so essential to the making of good citizens will be inculcated in the minds of those who study the principles of unionism, and thus give the proper foundation for a broader and more comprehensive study of the duties of the citizens to the State and the country at large.

Many may advance the theory that trade unionists are prone to mistakes and that dishonesty is now and then rampant in the workings of these organizations. This we will not attempt to deny. Suffice it to say that in all large organizations—even in our governmental organization—dishonesty and mistakes are found. Such being the case, it is more than ever necessary to have schools established to teach the young men the truth regarding unions, and when the unions are composed of those who understand and appreciate these principles, through a study of the truths underlying them,—then, and then only—will the trade unionists as a whole recognize the glory attached to losing a battle in the right, and the odium attached to a victory won by methods and actions unbecoming honest men.

We know that trade unionists have been villified by many writers. It has been said that they work in all cases for their own selfish ends. Yet, in truth, their efforts for higher wages and betterment of conditions reach far beyond their own organizations. The non-unionist invariably shares in all increases and betterments made by their brother unionists, and very seldom do we hear a member of a trade union cry down one who has never belonged to a union. In respect to their dislike for those who have joined their ranks and then broken the obligation of their order. I defy anyone to say that this very dislike shown by them is not a trait of good citizenship. Take our present American citizen who throws down allegiance to our country in time of peril and hies himself to some neutral country—or, worse yet, to our enemies—do we laud him for so doing? Yet it is a well-known fact that many men are today lauding such characters and casting abuse on men who show more mercy to traitors to their cause after the battle is won or lost, than themselves would show to those who had treated them likewise.

The unionist—the one who is at heart a true trade unionist—is a citizen we would do well to copy after, and the institution of schools for the inculcation of such principles will be a great benefit to the community at large.

Much more could be said on this subject, but it must be admitted that the technical schools and the promulgation of trade union principles will have the greatest bearing on the making of our future citizens, and that its tendency will be for the betterment of all cannot be denied.

In conjunction with impressing the citizen with the principle of unionism, the study of good literature could be adopted to still farther improve him. Of all intellectual efforts of man, this is the easiest to sustain. It in fact, the only operation of thought that all men can improvise. To make scientific research, to complete highly wrought pictures, or to compose music, is very slow and laborious; but to describe what we have seen or heard, or to give our opinions about it, to maintain a conversation on matters of fact, are universal accomplishments. Hence the subjects of literature are the common materials of the intercourse of men. Every person has certain affairs that have a merely personal interest; he delights to hear them and speak about them; about the people involved in them, and the merits and demerits that may attach thereto. Written speech, by extending the sphere of communication, enriches the intercourse of life; and the difficulties of writing as fluently as one speaks, are not so great that they cannot, by little practice, be overcome.

Thus we see that this trinity—the technical schools, the schools for the teaching of the principles of unionism, and the teaching of literature is one that cannot be overlooked in the making of a citizen, and in this sphere of usefulness to society the laborer has a great part to play. Let him do it honestly and well, and the future of our country will be as near the millenium as physical beings can bring it. In conclusion, I can do no better than quote from Thomas Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," the following lines:

"I too could now say to myself: Be thou no longer a Chaos, but a World, or even worldkin. Produce! Produce! Were it but the pitifullest infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it, in God's name! 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee: out with it then. Up, up! Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy whole might. Work while it is called Today; for the Night cometh wherein no man can work."

#### TRIBUTE TO TOILERS.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS FAVORS EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Believes Organized Labor to Be a Great Factor in the Upbuilding of the Nation—Country Needs More Respect for Honest Work.

Governor Hoch of Kansas, in his address of welcome to the annual meeting of the State Society of Labor and Industry, held at Topeka, said:

"I am a friend of organized labor. I think it has been and will continue to be one of the great factors in the upbuilding of our state and nation. It should be the proudest boast of every man that he is a laborer, either with his head or his hands. You men are the representatives of the great classes that labor in the mines, the factories and the shops, where by the daily exercise of your brawn and your brains you are adding to the material, the moral and intellectual wealth of this great state.

"The best book in the world has said that every man shall live by the sweat of his brow. The great trouble in this day is that there are too many people who are trying to live by the sweat of some other person's brow. There is an alarming disposition on the part of many to get something for nothing, to get a living without earning it. One of the crying needs of the country is a revival of respect for honest labor. There is no place for indolence or greed. We want men who are workers, and who by their work contribute to the permanent welfare of the state.

"I am one of those who believe that any legislation looking toward a working day of reasonable length is one of the best things for the country. I think that a man can do more work and better work in an eight-hour day than he can in longer hours. I believe in the old division of time—eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for play or to get acquainted with your family.

"And just as strongly as I believe in an eight-hour day do I believe in a six-day week. Every man owes it to himself to rest one day in seven. This is not from any religious sentiment, although the sentiment comes from this, but on the ground of physical and moral strength. I will tell you that when the avarice of man or the cupidity of monopoly forces any man to work seven days a week or lose his job, then labor will have received one of the most telling blows ever delivered against

it. I am surprised that laboring men and labor leaders have not taken this matter up long ago."

#### TELESCOPIC VS. MICROSCOPIC VIEWS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The microscope has its uses. But you cannot see the stars through a microscope. You cannot get a broad view of nature—the rivers, the mountains, the green earth.—You cannot see even a single tree through a microscope.

There are men who always look at life through this little instrument. They seem to take a peculiar delight in searching for the small things in life—the petty, the mean things—in others' lives. They never have a vision. They never take into the sweep of their horizon the really great and good things. If they were to be shown a beautiful painting, they would search for fly-specks upon the frame. And because their outlook is narrow, they become pessimistic and bitter and censorious.

Unfortunately, the labor movement is sometimes retarded by these unhappy individuals. Occasionally they are found within the ranks of the workers. They are the ones who are dead weights to the really earnest men who are bravely making the fight for better things. But they are also found outside the labor movement. To them, the labor movement consists of unreasonable strikes and unscrupulous agitators. They do not see the millions of children in the mills and the factories who should be at home and in the schools, and for whom organized labor is making a strong fight, while the great mass of even intelligent people are strangely indifferent to their struggles. They seem to be ignorant of the terrible sweat shop in which thousands of the toilers are wearing out their lives in the hopelessness of abject poverty, and for whom the labor union almost single-handed is battling, in what is bound to be a winning fight.

Who is doing more for the woman that toils? What institution stands courageously for a squarer deal for our sisters and mothers? Not in a weak, sickly, sentimental way, but with a vigor and a red-bloodedness that is sometimes startling in its persistency and in its effectiveness.

Look through your telescope for a little while—and forget the fly-specks. Nobody likes them. We can't get rid of them altogether, but there is something else on the horizon.

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## Promotion of Morality and Education by Trade Unions.

By HERBERT N. CASSON.

Two thousand years ago, all the college professors and philosophers and capitalists declared that laborers had no souls. Even Plato said that the slave had only a "half-soul." Consequently, slaves were barred from religious services. All the "consolations of religion" were put beyond their reach, and the only moral instruction they received came from their own organizations. The early trade union was half a church. Its meetings were opened with a short prayer, and images of Minerva and Ceres were generally to be found in the halls where the slaves assembled.

Today it is universally acknowledged in theory that workingmen have souls; but as a matter of fact the only moral instruction that thousands of them receive comes from their trade unions. As a rule, workingmen do not go to church, not because they are more immoral than those who do, but because of a series of social and economic reasons for which there is no space in this book. The tremendous task of giving *practical* moral instruction to the wage-earning masses of our great cities is left almost entirely to the trade union organizers and editors.

When a workingman arrives in a city in which he has no acquaintances, he goes at once, not to a priest or minister, but to the headquarters of his union. He presents his card and finds himself at once among friends. He is told where to hire a room, where to look for work, and anything else he may need to know about trade conditions. All this is done for him, not as a charity or a moral duty, but as a right to which he is entitled as a unionist in good standing. He finds himself treated like a man and a brother, and he can sit down in the union hall and read the newspaper, or join in a game of cards or checkers, and feel as much at home as if he had lived in the town all his life.

Of the 80,000 criminals in this country, fewer come from the ranks of trade unionists than from the professional classes. More bank tellers have forged or absconded than trade union treasurers. The record of our banks contains at least twice as many instances of fraud as does the record of the American Labor Movement.

The trade unionist has none of the characteristics of the criminal class. He has more ingrained honesty and self-respect than any other sort of man. It is the very essence of his creed to live by his own efforts and not by any sort of parasitism, legal or illegal. No man costs the state less than the unionist, and no one does as much for the enriching of the state, in proportion to what he receives.

In respect to the moral instruction of wage-workers, the unions have succeeded where the churches and law-courts failed. One hundred or even fifty years ago, when unions were weak, the standard of morality was very much lower than it is today. Thurlow Weed said that one-quarter of all the printers he knew were drunkards and one-half were regular drinkers.

Unions have always promoted temperance. "Stop your cursed drinking!" was the advice given on all occasions by a noted labor organizer. In the Glass-Workers' Union, any member losing work through drink is fined one dollar. In the Bricklayers' Union, a member who attends a meeting in an intoxicated condition is fined one dollar, and five dollars if he attends a funeral while under the influence of liquor. Some unions have gone so far as to impose a fine for profanity; how many capitalists' clubs have done likewise?

The unions provide the only place, besides the saloons, where the wage-worker can go in his working clothes and spend an hour or two among friends. The moral results of this are very great and should not be forgotten. If unions are to be broken up, as the monopolists are demanding, what will the latter give the wage-worker in the place of his union hall?

The whole policy of the Labor Movement exemplifies a higher type of morality than that preached by any creed. It is largely the practical fulfillment of the precept, "Love your neighbor as yourself." The unionist leader is continually endeavoring to *level up* the mass of working people. He seeks out the worst-paid trades and labors to bring them up in line with the others. He speaks for those who are too ignorant or too degraded to speak for themselves. What can be more essentially Christ-like than this?

When Alabama, at the dictation of the cotton manufacturers, repealed its child-labor law, and put hundreds of little tots into its unhealthy factories, it was the A. F. of L., not the Foreign Missionary Boards or church conventions, that sent a special woman organizer, at great expense, up and down the State, to have the law re-enacted.

From a national point of view, nothing can be more injurious to a country than child-labor. By it the coming generation is mortgaged to Ignorance. The child-labor of the early English factories stunted and blemished the working people to a degree of degeneracy from which they have not even yet recovered. And in this country there is many a

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man and woman, now grown past the opportunities of childhood, who bitterly regrets that the years which should have been spent in school were drudged away in a factory.

"My father carried me on his back to work in the mines when I was eight years old, and I have been working there ever since," said a Pennsylvania coal miner. In 1845 a nine-year-old girl in Lowell said to a lady who was studying our factory system: "I go to work in the morning when it is too dark to see, and I don't stop in the evening till it is too dark to see; and yet I can't make enough money to keep mamma and the baby."

The most effectual protest against this theft of childhood has been made by the labor organizations. They alone have stubbornly refused to listen to the callous plea of the employer and politician that "Capital will be driven out of the State." Their answer has been: "If capital cannot thrive without enslaving our children, then in the name of Humanity let it leave the State, and good riddance."

The ethical teachers of the future will recognize a fact to which modern moralists are inexcusably blind—the fact that the trade unions have been the pioneers of a *social* morality, far higher than the individualistic creeds of the present day. The unionist is less concerned about personal faults and frailties than he is with the affairs of the city, the State or the nation. He does not seek the welfare of himself, his relatives and his friends only, but the welfare of all wage-workers and his own fellow-craftsmen in particular.

The chivalry, the moral heroism, the statesmanlike altruism of a *sympathetic strike* is as yet too high for the merely professional or academic moralist to appreciate. Among all the various classes of people in our motley civilization, who but the trained labor unionists have ever voluntarily sacrificed their employment and faced the terrible agencies of Hunger and Cold, not to benefit themselves, but to help the wage-workers of some distant city? Is not a sympathetic strike the most notable product of that sense of solidarity or brotherhood which it is the aim of all systems of morality to develop? Am I claiming too much to state that it is evidence of the arrival, after centuries of expectation, of the religion of deed, instead of the religion of creed?

To pass to the subject of education, we shall find that organized labor has fought most persistently against the monopolizing of knowledge by a few. Just as against the Trust the trade union motto is "Distribute prosperity," so against the exclusiveness and pedantry of colleges its motto is "Distribute knowledge."

A close study of early American history shows that the "little red schoolhouse" was by no means so universal as we have been led to suppose. In colonial days the British governors were strongly opposed to educating the working people or their children. Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, said: "I thank God there are no free schools or printing houses in Virginia; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world."

At first, when the unions demanded free education, the ruling classes tried to compromise by giving them "pauper schools," which were only for the very poor. These were started in Pennsylvania in 1818, but were very wisely opposed by the workingmen, who continued to antagonize them until the public schools were established.

Some striking stories are told in the chronicles of those times of the heroic struggles of the poorer people to educate themselves and their children. Thurlow Weed, for instance, when but a lad in his teens, wrapped pieces of old carpet around his feet, having neither shoes nor stockings, and walked several miles through the snow to borrow a "History of the French Revolution." Enough cases of this kind could be collected to fill a larger book than this, showing that our public school and public library systems were not a gift from the wealthy and educated to the working classes, but rather arose in response to the persistent demand of the latter for equal educational advantages.

When the trade unions of Boston built a hall in 1836 as their general meeting-place and headquarters, the first use they made of it was to arrange a course of lectures on political economy, education, phrenology, corporations, history, machinery, etc. It seems to be the most sensible and comprehensive lecture course ever delivered up to that date. Yet the unionists had been compelled to build their hall through the refusal of every society in Boston to rent its hall for trade union purposes.

By 1845 labor organizations began to establish libraries and reading-rooms. In the Boston Laborers' Union the members were assessed \$2 a year for the library, and cheerfully paid it. The Baltimore Bricklayers' Union has spent over \$1,000 on their library, and at present tax themselves \$1 a year to maintain it. In Detroit there is a poor mechanic who has "nosed around old bookstores" and collected a library of over 300 volumes. It is safe to state that the books in these Labor Libraries have been selected, not for the sake of the binding, or the edition, or any other reason which degrades authorship and literature, but for the sake of the information and ideas which the books contained. Hundreds of trade union papers and magazines are today being most ably edited.

Labor organizers were among the first to advocate the kindergarten and the school of technology, long before both became the popular institutions which they are today. Unions have not, up to the present time, favored "manual training" schools or "trade" schools, because there has been good reason to believe that these schools would not be managed by efficient teachers or be of any practical benefit to the industrial world. Workingmen have always championed the practical, as against the academic, in matters of edu-



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cation; and thus, because they have opposed the projects of theorists, have sometimes been unjustly abused as obstructionists.

One of our most progressive and fair-minded educators, Professor R. T. Ely, has had the courage to state that "Trade unions are among the foremost of our educational agencies, ranking next to our churches and public schools in their influence upon the culture of the masses." J. E. Thorold Rogers, an English historian and member of Parliament, says, "The English trade unionists include in their numbers the most intelligent, conscientious and valuable of the workingmen."

One of the most emphatic tributes ever given to trade unions was that made by Potter Palmer, of Chicago. "For ten years," said he, "I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so *skilled*, so *intelligent*, so *faithful*, as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. . . . I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

Another testimony to the educational effect of trade unions comes to us from a Pennsylvania writer. He says: "You would be surprised to note the effect of the eight-hour day upon the coal miners. In many places they are organizing libraries, taking a greater interest in public questions, and their family life has been improved and sweetened."

Organization gives workingmen a feeling of responsibility out of which a higher morality and intelligence naturally develops. The frenzied, fanatical "social reformer" may persuade a rabble to applaud his unworkable propositions, but an audience of experienced unionists, if it gave him a hearing at all, would listen in incredulous silence. In 1829 the unions in New York strongly repudiated the free love and communism advocated by the enthusiasts of that time. At present, the most bitter and scurrilous enemies that organized labor has are the revolutionary Marxian Socialists, who have for years been pouring a torrent of abuse upon what they call the "pure and simple" trade unions, because the latter refused to listen to their hare-brained schemes.

The trade unionist believes in evolution, not revolution. He knows that the only way to hasten the "happy time a-coming" is by education and organization—by slow, steady, persevering work. He cannot be deceived by the delusion that a new social system can be built up in a night, like Aladdin's palace, by some political "Presto, change" hocus-pocus. He has found out how hard it is to teach thousands of wage-workers the easy A, B, C of unionism, and how impossible to make them understand the plans and specifications of an ideal co-operative Commonwealth.

It is true that the unions in many States have again and again been deceived into supporting little vest-pocket "Labor Parties," or "Socialist Parties," organized by a handful of well-meaning theorists or self-interested schemers. But the average union has grown very suspicious of all such projects, and is apt to weigh them, not by their theories, but by their practical and educational results.

It must be remembered that the Labor Movement has constantly fluttering around it a swarm of cranks of all sorts—good, bad and indifferent. They hover about like gulls around a steamer, some being really anxious and able to give assistance, but most of them having no other object than to pick up crumbs. Every inventor of a new social system runs with it to the trade unions, and loudly denounces their "stupidity" if they do not at once abandon their ideas and adopt his. Every young visionary or minister-out-of-a-job who has read two or three Socialist pamphlets and knows nothing at all of the history and development of the Labor Movement, invariably offers his "services" to the trade unions. If his offer is accepted, in nine cases out of ten, he becomes the propagandist of some small, one-idea reform, generally impracticable, and makes a tangle which often requires years to unravel. If his offer is refused, then he is very strenuous in pointing out how slow and ineffective is the work of the "mere trade unions."

The work done by unions in cooling hot-heads and repressing extremists has never been fully recognized. The professor, writing upon industrial questions in his quiet study, knows nothing whatever of the under-currents, swirling eddies and sand-banks which lie in the course of the trade union Secretary. The latter has to deal with all sorts and conditions of men and women, not in the abstract, but face to face. He must take people as he finds them, and deal with them in a way to strengthen the union which has elected him to protect its interests.

The term "social engineer" has been invented by Josiah Strong to describe his own work in the "Social Service League," but it could be applied much more appropriately to the Presidents and Secretaries of the great trade unions which number tens of thousands of members. The work they do is not exhibition work. Their chief aim is not the preparation of a self-praising annual report or the conversion of benevolent millionaires. It is not play-work, but the *real* work of the world—that of guiding and instructing and elevating the armies of workers upon whom civilization depends for its permanence. It is the largest and highest sort of educational work—the preparation of ourselves and our institutions for a new and more equitable social order, in which the two pernicious extremes of poverty and monopoly will be as far as possible outgrown.

Civilization in America has been high or low in proportion to the estimate set upon labor. It has been highest where wages were highest and hours of labor fewest. The

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lowest mark of social development has been, and is today, in those Southern States that suffered from the twin curses of aristocracy and slavery. The barbarism of some of these States has been until very recently almost incredible. The "amusements" of the planters were cock-fights, drinking bouts and family feuds, in which gouging, biting off ears, shooting in the back, and unmentionable mutilations, were regarded as fair and "honorable."

These atrocities, and the inexcusable illiteracy of these States, sprang inevitably from the low value placed upon labor. Such conditions cannot be changed by colleges, by churches, or by legislation. The only hope for the South in its recent commendable endeavors to attain the prosperity and general high standing of other parts of the Union is in the thorough organization of its workers, black and white, into trade unions. No matter how much the old "blue-blooded" families may splutter and protest, *organized self-help* is the only remedy for Southern illiteracy and stagnation.

The trade union is the one practical means by which the *mass* of workers can be reached and educated. It recognizes the great truth that the average man is not a genius and cannot hope to live on rent, profits or interest. It legislates for the mass, and not for the two or three smart individuals who do not need any help. It does not mock the struggling millions by the delusive consolation that "there is plenty of room at the top." If everyone could get to the top, then there would be no top; so as a *social* consolation this hackneyed precept is worthless.

The trade union does not say to the worker, "Be smart, and some day you'll be a capitalist." It aims to elevate the mechanic as a mechanic, and the carpenter as a carpenter, and the weaver as a weaver, etc. It is the only protection which the average man has against the oppressions of the exceptional few. Its aim is to level up the low places in our civilization, not to add to the height of the mountains, that are already far too high for any useful purpose. Thus, in its work, the union elevates the whole industrial structure.

Mr. Schwab, the highest paid "company's man" in the Steel Trust, has publicly advised all trade unionists to abandon their unions and strike out for themselves. He is about as disinterested in the matter as those Wall Street brokers who advise the public to sell off its real estate and speculate in margins. But the great body of our working people have developed, ethically and intellectually, beyond such suicidal, individualistic advice. They know that the fact that a few may climb does not lessen the misery of those who are left below. They know that because Jean de Reszke receives \$5,000 for a song, it would not be wise for every European peasant to leave his farm and study grand opera. In the Roman Empire, the sailors and the bakers had the most powerful unions, and whenever they demanded higher wages their leaders were made Senators and Knights to make them contented. In this way the workers were continually deceived, and never obtained their requests for better conditions.

Catherine the Great had been a peasant girl, but that did not benefit the peasant women of Russia. Galerius was a swineherd and Augustus was a slave, but that did not help the peasantry of Rome. Horace was a farmer's son, but that did not alleviate the condition of the Roman farmers. Andrew Jackson was the son of a poor farm laborer, but his election to the Presidency did not raise wages among farm laborers. Every generation of Americans has contained hundreds of such cases of *individual* self-help, and yet the *social* problem is almost as far from being solved as ever.

In short, no trade is ever helped by the individuals who rise out of it, but by those who remain in it, and by means of organization elevate the whole body of its workers to a higher plane. No words can describe the respect which I feel for those trade union leaders who have put aside opportunities for personal enrichment, who have refused to become lawyers and doctors and preachers and insurance agents, and who endure all manner of abuse and fault-finding, not only from the capitalistic classes, but from the men whom they are endeavoring to serve.

Like that masterly tribune of the people, John Burns, who, at a time when he was the most influential man in London, was living on \$15 a week in a cheap tenement, so, with scarcely an exception, the men who have built up the American Federation of Labor, and who today watch over its interests, are poor and propertyless men, receiving less for a year's salary than many a stock-broker makes in a day.

As I have shown in these pages, not only has every historian inexcusably ignored the labors and achievements of the earlier trade unionists, but the present generation as well is ignorant of the magnitude and statesmanlike efficiency of their work. It is in the hope that this ignorance may be lessened and more correct and adequate opinions formed of the American Labor Movement, that this little volume is presented to the public.

# Analysis of the Plan and Scope of the work Undertaken by the Commission on Public Ownership and Operation.

By EDWARD A. MOFFETT.

As has been pointed out in previous issues of the Review the great work to be accomplished by the Commission on Public Ownership and Operation which was called together under the auspices of The National Civic Federation, is to undertake a thorough and absolutely impartial investigation of all the facts connected with these important questions here and abroad and to present the facts to the public as a practical and efficient aid to the solution of the perplexing problem of public ownership.

Schedules relating to the four subjects to be investigated—Gas, Water, Electric Lighting and Power, and Street Railways—have already been formulated by a sub-committee consisting of:

Frank J. Goodnow (chairman), Columbia University;  
Walton Clark, third vice-president United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia;  
Edward W. Bemis, superintendent water-works, Cleveland;  
J. W. Sullivan, editor official journal United Garment Workers, New York;  
Milo R. Maltbre, former editor *Municipal Affairs*, New York.

Of this committee two were considered to be in favor of public ownership, two opposed and one neutral. As the duties of this sub-committee involved not only the preparation of the all-important schedules upon which the investigation is to be based, but also the general plan of procedure, the advisability of such representation is apparent.

The best possible idea of the scope, impartiality and thoroughness of the investigation would be given by the presentation in full of all the schedules made up by the committee.

To reproduce in full, however, even the schedule dealing with but one of the four subjects would require more than a single issue of the Review. As the general divisions are the same in each schedule an analysis of the schedule relating to Street Railways will indicate the broad scientific lines upon which the investigation is to be conducted. Such an analysis shows that the investigation of each subject—Gas, Electric Lighting and Power, Water and Street Railways—falls under several general heads, as follows:

- (a) Historical and General;
- (b) Supervision of Municipalities;
- (c) Public Supervision of Private Companies;
- (d) Franchises of Private Companies;
- (e) Organization;
- (f) Political Conditions;
- (g) Labor;
- (h) Character of Service and Plant;
- (i) Financial Matters;
- (j) Capital Stock and Bonds;
- (k) Assets;
- (l) Liabilities;
- (m) Receipts;
- (n) Expenses;
- (o) Profit and Loss.

## HISTORICAL AND GENERAL.

Under this head questions are asked intended to trace the history of the particular plant, the dates of adopting special features, and other matters that may assist in reviewing its development. The general sentiment in relation to the present system of ownership and operation, and the attitude of the press, are inquired into. The current objections, if any, to the present system; the degree of interest taken by the citizens in the management; whether or not there have ever been competing companies, and whether there is competition now—all these questions are made subjects of inquiry.

Whether or not private companies have consolidated, with dates and methods required, is a phase that is taken care of by a considerable group of questions.

## SUPERVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

This separation of the subject deals with the power of municipalities to construct their own street railways without purchasing existing private systems; also whether or not they may condemn private systems under the right of eminent domain. An entire group of questions is devoted to this aspect. The power of the particular city in the matter of

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raising funds for any such undertaking is then inquired into. In this connection are asked the following questions:

What is the limitation upon the city's taxing power for municipal street railways?

What is the limitation upon the general taxing power of the city?

What is the limitation upon the city's power to incur debt for municipal railways?

What is the limitation upon the general power of the city to incur debt?

State fully step by step the procedure which MUST be followed and the requirements which MUST be met before the city may construct or acquire a plant; also source of each provision, whether State constitution, statute or ordinance. Note particularly requirements as to initiation of proposal, special action by city authorities before its adoption, mayoralty veto, referendum, publicity, making of appropriations, bond issues, and approval of scheme by courts or State authorities.

Then follow questions on statutory provisions relating to fares and transfers, character and quality of service (method of traction, type of cars, speed, headway, etc.), extensions and general improvements, performance of public work by contract or otherwise, salaries and wages, hours of labor, pensions to employees, strikes and citizenship of employees.

### PUBLIC SUPERVISION OF PRIVATE COMPANIES.

This line of the inquiry opens with questions designed to bring out the features of the incorporation of the particular company, with special reference to powers and limitations. As in the case of municipal systems, statutory provisions are examined in detail. A description of defects in remedies and penalties in this relation is also required.

The next question concretely show the searching nature of the investigation in a most important phase:

What powers of supervision over the construction and operation of the plants of private companies does the city possess?

What provision has the city made for the exercise of its powers of supervision?

How frequently and with what efficiency does the city exercise its powers of supervision?

What provisions have been found impossible of enforcement, and why?

Information concerning taxes paid to State and to local authorities is the object of a considerable number of questions; these conclude with:

Is the company subject to assessment for local improvements?

Are such assessments actually levied?

### FRANCHISES OF PRIVATE COMPANIES.

The power of the municipality to grant franchises is here inquired into in detail. Then follow questions to define the legal provisions delimiting the powers of the city as to the insertion of clauses in franchise (a) regarding streets company may utilize; (b) nature of plant and equipment; (c) construction of extensions; (d) adoption of improvements and new processes; (e) duration of grants; (f) forfeiture of franchises; (g) time, method and acquisition of system by city; (h) disposition of plant thus acquired; (i) fares to be charged and transfers to be given; (j) character and quality of service; (k) right of city to regulate operation; (l) taxation; (m) compensation for franchises; (n) paving of streets, etc.; (o) issuance of stocks and bonds; (p) returns to public authorities; (q) transfer of franchise to third parties; (r) labor clauses, and regarding minor features.

Information is then sought to show what penalties and means of enforcing such provisions have been provided, and whether or not they are effective.

The date of issue of each existing franchise, by what authority granted, whether exclusive or competitive, the period for which it has been granted, and approximate mileage of streets conceded—this information is likewise required. Each franchise is further examined in detail, and a full and clear statement of conditions upon which forfeiture may be declared and its possible acquisition by the city, is particularly required. Has the municipality experienced difficulty in forcing companies to live up to the terms of their franchise? is the next inquiry; and this embraces inquiries into the reasons for the difficulty, in case it exists.

The questions that follow trace existing private companies to their very inception, and relate to a most important phase of the investigation. They are:

How much deliberation has usually been given in the granting or renewal of franchises?

Has the exercise of the franchise granting power been attended with public scandal, and if so, in what respects?

How much publicity has usually accompanied the granting or renewal of franchises?

By whom are franchise grants usually drafted?

### ORGANIZATION.

The principal questions under this division are intended to bring out how and upon whom the responsibility is placed for the proper maintenance of particular municipal systems; whether or not the authority is divided; how the persons in positions of control are

selected and to what extent, if any, political considerations enter into their appointment, and whether or not members of the governing body have technical knowledge. These questions are also designed to determine whether the head of the engineering service is an engineer by profession, and if so, what scope he is allowed in the exercise of his duties, to what extent these duties are executive; and whether or not political considerations affect his appointment or his tenure of office.

It is particularly asked whether or not the office he fills changes with each change in the city administration.

The remaining questions under this head are framed to ascertain to what extent politics may affect the number of employees at any given period; the average length of service; the system of promotion, and whether politics influence the selection or dismissal of wage-earners.

#### POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

In the questions set down under this head the main object is to ascertain in what measure employees have sought to organize, openly or secretly, their political strength for the purpose of influencing the conditions of their employment, or of exercising similar influence upon city elections; also whether candidates for office have made promises of better wages, etc.

To what extent employees are active in party work, is also inquired into; and whether or not they are expected or required to pay political assessments. The question is also asked as to what evidence there is "of the influence of private companies upon the nomination and election of members of the franchise-granting and franchise-controlling authorities."

This division concludes with a series of inquiries designed to show to what extent in the case of municipally owned systems free transportation is given, under what regulations, and the possible abuses of this privilege.

#### LABOR.

Under this important head the opening inquiries seek to ascertain what, if any, significant relations exist between increases of the working force and elections; the wages, maximum and minimum, paid each class of labor; the legal and actual number of hours per diem; pay for overtime, and provisions for sick leave and vacations and holidays with pay. Then follow inquiries in relation to prizes offered for faithful service, profit sharing, and to a possible system of pensions for aged or infirm employees. It is also asked whether or not the employees have local benefit associations and if the funds of these are contributed to by the municipality or company. The question of who makes the payment for badges and uniforms, is inquired into; also the matter of surety bonds and premiums on same; likewise what efforts have been made to provide clubhouses, libraries, toilet facilities, etc., the frequency and regularity of pay days, the place and manner of payment, and by whom and how wages are fixed.

The succeeding questions relate to the contentedness of the employees, and the answers are to indicate in what manner and to what extent the employees have a part in determining the conditions of employment. These questions are:

Were union rates observed?

If there were trade agreements, state them.

Was there any form of collective bargaining?

Has there ever been any concerted action among employees to have wages raised or hours shortened? Describe.

Were the employees organized in unions?

Was the "closed shop" or "open shop" policy in force?

Was the municipality or company opposed to organized labor?

Has there ever been a strike on the system? If so, describe fully.

How were labor disputes settled?

Were the laws relating to health, employer's liability, and contract labor observed?

Were there any printed or written instructions to employees? If so, enclose copies.

The concluding questions of this division of the subject require a statement of the number of persons, employees and others; killed during the past year; also the statistics with regard to persons injured, and the record of law suits on this account.

#### CHARACTER OF SERVICE AND PLANT.

The questions that comprise this part of the schedule refer first to those parts of the particular system, municipal or private, that generate and transmit power. The initial inquiries are necessarily of a most technical nature. They seek to determine the general capacity and comparative economy of what is called the power plant.

Then follow questions designed to ascertain the number of lines of the different companies, under and above ground, their types, special features and dates of installation; the number of cars in active service and their character, whether open or vestibuled; the types of fenders and motors; their lighting and heating. Information as to mileage and track data generally is sought, as also information in relation to paving obligations.

Then follow questions intended to obtain a fair appraisal of the particular plant.

Under the sub-division "Traffic," which is the next phase considered, are taken up questions relating to the total number of fare and transfer passengers; the hours at which cars carrying passengers, etc., are run.

Next come inquiries showing the comparison, if there be such, between the legal maximum speed and the actual; headway schedules; the number of transfer points; and whether waiting rooms are provided at such places.

Then follow:

Were passengers kept waiting at points of stopping because cars were run too infrequently?

Were passengers often obliged to stand in cars?

Were the cars crowded?

Were extra cars run during rush hours?

Were the facilities ample to meet the demands of the public at all times?

What types of cars were used?

Were the cars kept clean and well painted?

Were the cars well lighted and ventilated?

Were the cars well heated in cold weather?

Were the guide boards on the cars easily read and plain?

If advertising space was let, state to what extent both inside and outside of cars.

Was service supplied twenty-four hours in the day?

If for part only, how many hours each day?

Are there any engineering tests or experiments being carried on?

Were there frequent complaints about interruption of service?

Has the street railway service ever been completely or partially cut off? Describe instances.

In addition to seeking information as to extension of lines, how extensions are brought about, and particularly the policy of the company (or municipality) in this regard, the questions following go into the matter of street work. On this subject some of the questions asked are:

Were open trenches and obstructions properly guarded?

Is there an up-to-date map showing the location and nature of all street mains and fixtures?

The purchase of supplies by municipally owned lines is next inquired into. The opening questions here relate to the responsibility for the placing of orders, and for the checking of materials purchased. Among the principal questions are the following:

Were contracts advertised?

How did prices compare with those paid by private companies?

Were the dealers supplying materials connected with the city, country or State government?

In practice, did the manager get the types and makes of things he asked for, or was he forced to take something else?

As a general summing up of the questions thus far propounded there appears, under the sub-head, "General Matters," a number of inquiries of such manifest importance that they are given without change of any kind. They are:

Is the system adequately equipped to handle the business?

Is the equipment of modern and efficient type?

Is it in good condition?

Will it be necessary to make extensive repairs or alterations in the near future?

Is the plant kept in clean and neat condition?

Are the works adequately ventilated?

Are the pits, shafts and machinery properly guarded?

Are the offices for payments, complaints and other business conveniently located?

Were passengers' complaints promptly and efficiently attended to?

If any parks or other places of amusement are owned or operated by the company, state what and give size, cost and number of visitors annually.

Is there a system of badging or uniforming the employees so that they may be known to the public?

Is the general morale and discipline of the employees good, bad or indifferent?

Are the employees who meet the public polite and attentive?

Are they neatly dressed?

Do the various departments work in harmony? Is there friction or jealousy, and does one department shirk work, leaving it to be done by another?

Is there an adequate system of telephones?

Are the works and offices properly watched at night?

Is there any system of inspection to prevent workmen of other companies or city departments from injuring the underground structures?

Was there a drafting room maintained?

What system was in vogue to take care of the tools distributed to employees?

Were the different classes of workmen equipped with proper tools? Were the tools kept in order?



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FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The inquiry into all of the four subjects under investigation ends with a critical examination of matters falling under this head. The professional accountants engaged in this department of the work are under strict orders to exercise the fullest care and are given special instructions as to the scope and bearings of the principal questions.

Capital stock and bonds, assets, liabilities, receipts, expenses, and profit and loss—each of these elements is made the subject of exhaustive inquiry.

Among the detailed questions in this category are those relating to the reduction or increase of fares, to the proper charging, in the case of City-owned systems, of each item of expense to the proper account, with particular regard to services rendered by officers of the city government; the keeping of the accounts of the particular plant independent from all others and from the general accounts of the city; the rate of interest paid by the city as compared with the rate paid by private public service companies; the canceling of liabilities, and payment of interest on bonds.

It is also asked whether or not the plant was run at a loss; and if so, how the deficit was met. The manner of auditing is likewise a subject of inquiry, and also a minute examination is to be made of how each issue of stock was disposed of. The schedules end with a resume intended to show the balance to profit and loss.

As stated above, the schedule of the investigation of Street Railways is typical of the schedules arranged for the investigation of the three other subjects under consideration—Gas, Electric Lighting and Power, and Water; so that even in the brief resume here given the reader may get a clear idea of the thoroughness with which the work is being carried on. While it is important that thoroughness of the technical side of the investigation should be shown, it is of no less importance that the experts chosen to conduct that side should be named and the manner of their selection indicated.

These authorities were engaged by the sub-committee previously spoken of, and in each instance the choice was unanimous. They are:

GAS—Alfred E. Forstall, New York; J. R. Klump, Germantown, Pa.; Fred C. Burnett, Toronto, Canada.

ELECTRIC—C. E. Phelps, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Theo Stebbins, Columbus, Ohio; Alton D. Adams, Worcester, Mass.

STREET RAILWAYS—Norman McD. Crawford, Hartford, Conn.\*

\* Other experts in this line are now being engaged in England.

WATER—Dabney E. Maury, Peoria, Ill.

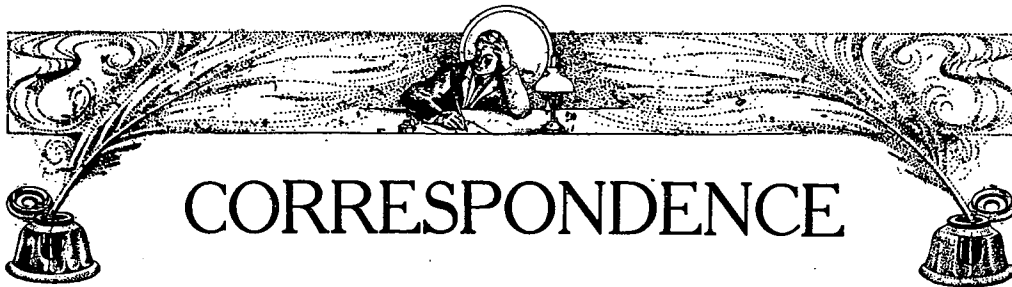
ACCOUNTANTS—Marwick, Mitchell & Co., New York; Robt. C. James, Wallingford, Pa.

With regard to the actual work already done, a number of American cities have been visited and considerable data has been collected. The work in this country will continue until May 22, when fifteen members of the Commission will sail for London. By that time it is expected that a large part of the technical work in Great Britain and Ireland will have been accomplished. For more than a month past preliminary work has been in progress, under the supervision of Messrs. M. E. Ingals, Milo R. Maltbie, J. W. Sullivan, and Albert E. Winchester, members of the Commission.

After spending six or eight weeks reviewing the work of the experts, the members of the Commission abroad will return and complete its examination of American plants and finally make its report to the whole Commission.

Delinquent Local Unions April 1, 1906.

35	April 05	241	Dec. 05	337	July 05	416	June 05
94	Aug. 05	252	Dec. 05	354	Mar. 05	417	Oct. 05
110	Dec. 05	255	April 05	355	Sept. 04	424	Aug. 05
111	Dec. 04	257	April 05	357	Aug. 05	425	July 05
115	Nov. 05	260	Nov. 04	363	Nov. 05	431	July 05
120	Feb. 05	262	Dec. 05	367	Dec. 05	433	June 05
154	June 05	277	Dec. 05	373	May 05	437	Oct. 05
167	Aug. 15	289	Dec. 05	374	Oct. 04	446	Dec. 05
174	April 05	290	Aug. 05	380	Mar. 05	452	Dec. 04
182	Dec. 04	293	Nov. 05	383	Oct. 04	454	May 05
186	Sept. 04	294	Oct. 04	384	Dec. 05	455	June 05
188	Oct. 04	297	May 05	386	Sept. 04	456	Dec. 05
199	Dec. 05	301	Mar. 05	393	Mar. 05	460	July 04
202	June 05	303	Aug. 05	395	Nov. 05	461	July 04
203	June 04	312	Mar. 05	397	Sept. 05	467	Oct. 04
219	Aug. 04	315	June 04	399	Dec. 05	472	Dec. 04
223	Oct. 05	320	Dec. 05	402	Sept. 04		
226	Nov. 04	327	July 05	403	April 05		
228	Sept. 05	329	April 05	408	Nov. 05		
229	Dec. 05	332	Dec. 05	410	Oct. 05		
235	Dec. 05	333	June 05	412	Sept. 05		
240	Aug. 05	336	April 05	413	Oct. 04		



### Local Union No. 5.

The work in Pittsburg remains about the same, there being just about enough to keep all the boys working. A great many are compelled to change places quite frequently to be steady at work. Most all of the large work is nearing completion, but the prospects for the future are good. No. 5 is now on as good a footing as can be expected. She has a well-filled treasury; the members are paying their dues and assessments promptly, which creates a confidence that all organizations should have—not courting trouble but ready for the fray. We have moved from our old hall, 302 Grant Street, where we met for three years, to a hall at 443 Smithfield Street, opposite Kaufman's.

What is the matter, Baldy, of No. 1 of St. Louis?

We would like to hear about the progress of the Jamestown Exposition.

R. L. BRUCE, Press Secy.  
Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.

### Local Union No. 126.

As it has been some time since Local No. 126 had a letter in our journal, we would like to let the brothers know that we are still in existence. Work has been extra good here all fall and winter, for both outside and inside wiremen, and we expect it to remain so. The Bell Tel. Co. have been putting their wires underground in the business district and will have quite a lot of work for some time. There has been quite a number of card men on the job for the Bell and there could have been double the number if the boys had stuck. This would have helped our craft, as they could probably have landed some of the non-union employees of the Bell.

The Independent Tel. Co. here has gone to the bad entirely. A number of their leads have been condemned by the city and ordered to be taken down, and as they strictly refuse to work union men the sooner they go out of business the better for us.

Now, just a word in regard to Lineman L. T. Bibb, card No. 306011, who came here and worked about two months for the light. He came here broke and on his uppers and got one of our members to furnish him a boarding house, in the home of a widow woman, and after working steady for about two months he left here owing a board bill

of \$12, besides other small bills he owed around town and to the different brothers. And now, Bibb, Local 126 takes this method of telling you that a man of your stripe is not worthy of carrying a card in our Brotherhood, and we warn all brothers coming in contact with this party to treat him as such. The Brotherhood would be far better off if they could get rid of all such men as Bibb and others of whom there have been complaints made through the Worker. With best wishes to all worthy members of the I. B. E. W.

THOS. M. KELLY.

Little Rock, Ark., April 8.

### Local Union No. 150.

BRO. EDITOR:

If the within meets your eye, and also your approval, please insert it under heading of letter from Bay City No. 150, as you will notice we have practically the same old guard of officers, and they have all got backbones, too, or 150 would be out of existence long ere this. *But, beware*, we are doing things. Your correspondent was delegate to the District Convention at Saginaw, where we elected a good bunch of officers for District No. 8, and got the organizer for Bay City. We have reduced our initiation fee from \$10 to \$5, and have an open meeting with trimmings on the side and labor union dessert. We have gotten promises from all the has beens and would be's and are going to round em up and feed em and get em in a good humor and then put a pen in their hand, an application blank under their nose, and we hope some starch into their backbones. All the above to happen in the year of our Lord 1906, on the evening of the 24th day of the current month. Wish us well.

Fraternally,

L. M. AUGER.

Bay City, Mich., April 16.

### Local Union No. 238.

Then Local No. 238 riz up and said, "I ain't dead yet!" Probably some of you thought it was. We're still doing business at the old stand, and take in a new brother every now and then.

The Asheville Tel. & Tel. Co.—branch of the Southern Bell—has begun work on a new telephone plant here, but has not yet

progressed beyond laying conduits and foundations, so this has not affected our Local.

Now, of course we're in the Brotherhood to better ourselves, but did you ever think what this means? The only way we can better ourselves is by getting others to help us—that is, by all helping each other. If this is a good thing in a union, why wouldn't it be a good thing outside? If competition between wage workers is undesirable—and it is—why is not competition between business men undesirable? What is competition but warfare? Of what benefit is war to the common people?

There is Germany maintaining 594,000 men in idleness—except for learning how to destroy other men's lives—and France maintaining 613,000. There is England and the United States building \$10,000,000 battleships, whose mission is to terrify and destroy. There is Rockefeller buying \$50 bibs for Jondy the Third, while thousands of Japanese—and some Americans—are starving. And we call ourselves enlightened nations!

Now, so far as I have seen, capitalists are no worse personally than workingmen; it's the system that's wrong. Why in the name of common sense do we, who constitute a majority of the people,—and in America a majority can do anything—let a few persons pull the wool over our eyes, deafen us with their hurrah of "national greatness," drive us with the time-worn lash of "party," and elect their men to office to make and execute laws which will concentrate the wealth of the country into their hands—which wealth they spend in luxurious dissipation and in maintaining armies and navies which are only of use in exploiting other countries and in over-awing us when we transgress the laws with which they benevolently provide us? I do not mean that we should transgress the laws, but why not make the laws ourselves?

Don't we know better what we need than do the politicians and their masters, the capitalists? Are we afraid to trust ourselves? If not, why do we not take charge of the machinery of production and distribution, and see that it is conducted for the benefit of *all* the people, not for that of a few only?

Now I did not ask for this job, and if any of you don't like the way I'm handling it, you're perfectly welcome to get another man. I'm only saying what I think ought to be said.

A. G. MILLER, Press Sec.  
Asheville, N. C., April 9.

### Local Union No. 253.

Being the Recording Secretary of Local No. 253, I would like to have you publish a few lines in the next month's Worker. There isn't very much work of any kind in Cedar Rapids right now. They are just finishing the two big hotels, but we look for a pretty fair summer. We had city

election here this spring and Local No. 253 did a good deal as to getting Brother Conrad as City Electrician. We have appointed Tony Weidlich as a delegate to attend the Iowa State Federation of Labor Convention, to be held at Ottumwa. We are taking applications right along. I would like to hear or see something about those Local directories.

FRED THOMAS, R. S.  
Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 17.

### Local Union No. 341.

We must let the brothers know that we are alive yet by showing our good will to write, and the worthy publisher offering space in the columns of our paper for news. It would seem by looking through the columns of The Worker there were but few Locals in Wisconsin, or is it because there are not many brothers in the state able to give the news.

It has been asked by several brothers who show good paid-up cards what are they doing at D. & A. & G. B. & La C., etc. It would seem as valuable a book as The Worker is that one could find out the situation of work by looking from page to page.

We are holding our own quite well, considering there is nothing doing at present.

Bro. F. W. Kyes found his shoe soles itching and took a traveling card. Wherever he deposits his card the Local will find him one of the best that carries the "goods."

Bro. Reiche will qualify as city electrician after May 1st.

Work is very quiet here now and not much prospects in sight, unless the Electric Ry. Co. comes to life this summer.

The point came up by a brother stating he could work in a city where there was a Local and not have to deposit his traveling card. Would ask for any Business Agent to reply as best he can why this is allowed to go on.

Two of the Light Co.'s "post climbers" got a good shaking up off the 2300 not long ago. No doubt a few more jolts will wake them up so one can talk to them. So far they have been like the hunter, who told of hunting rabbits. When they saw a man coming they (the cottontail) all took to the brush.

This year should be a record breaker for new members.

The inspector for the National Board of Underwriters stopped here not long ago and opened the eyes of the Light Co. So far they will look like wise owls when through cleaning up.

Our Local affiliates with other unions here on a big dance for the 20th, the proceeds going for Labor Day celebration.

Any one with the "goods" coming our way need have no fear of the glad hand.

We wish the I. B. E. W. success.

W. H. SMALE, Secy.  
Wanson, Wis.

MAY 1906

## Friendship.

FRANCIS BACON.

It had been hard for him that spake it to have put more truth and untruth together in few words than in that speech, "Whosoever is delighted in solitude, is either a wild beast or a god:" for it is most true that a natural and secret hatred and aversion toward society in any man hath somewhat of the savage beast; but it is most untrue that it should have any character at all of the divine nature, except it proceed, not out of a desire in solitude, but out of a love and desire to sequester a man's self for a higher conversation; such as is found to have been falsely and feignedly in some of the heathen; as Epimenides, the Canadian; Numa, the Roman; Empedocles, the Sicilian; and Apollonius of Tyana. But little do men perceive what solitude is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love. The Latin adage meeteth with it a little, "Magna civitas, magna solitudo;" because in a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that fellowship, for the most part, which is in less neighborhoods; but we may go further, and affirm most truly, that it is a mere and miserable solitude to want true friends, without which the world is but a wilderness; and even in this sense also of solitude, whosoever in the frame of his nature and affections is unfit for friendship, he taketh it of the beast, and not from humanity.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the fulness and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. We know diseases of stoppings and suffocations are the most dangerous in the body; and it is not much otherwise in the mind; you may take sarza to open the liver, steel to open the spleen, flower of sulphur for the lungs, castoreum for the brain; but no receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griefs, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, counsels, and whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil shrift or confession.

It is a strange thing to observe how high a rate great kings and monarchs do set upon this fruit of friendship whereof we speak: so great, as they purchase it many times at the hazard of their own safety and greatness: for princes, in regard of the distance of their fortune from that of their subjects and servants, cannot gather this fruit, except (to make themselves capable thereof) they raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times sorteth to inconvenience. The modern languages give unto such persons the name of favorites, or privadoes, as if it were matter of grace, or conversation; but the Roman name attaineth the true use and cause thereof, naming them "participes curcarum;" for it is that which tieth the knot: and we see plainly that this hath been done, not by weak and passionate princes only, but by the wisest and most politic that ever reigned, who have oftentimes joined to themselves some of their servants, whom both themselves have called friends, and allowed others likewise to call them in the same manner, using the word which is received between private men.

L. Sylla, when he commanded Rome, raised Pompey (after surnamed the Great) to that height that Pompey vaunted himself for Sylla's overmatch; for when he had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, and that Sylla did a little resent thereat, and began to speak great, Pompey turned upon him again, and in effect bade him be quiet; for that more men adored the sun rising than the sun setting. With Julius Cæsar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his testament for heir in remainder after his nephew; and this was the man that had power with him to draw him forth to his death: for when Cæsar would have discharged the senate, in regard to some ill presages, and specially a dream of Calphurnia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, telling him he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamt a better dream; and it seemeth his favor was so great, as Antonius, in a letter which is recited verbatim in one of Cicero's Philip-pics, calleth him "venefica,"—"witch;" as if he had enchanted Cæsar, Augustus raised Agrippa (though of mean birth) to that height, as, when he consulted with Mæcenas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either marry his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life: there was no third way, he had made him so great. With Tiberius Cæsar, Sejanus had ascended to that height, as they two were termed and reckoned as a pair of friends. Tiberius in a letter to him, saith, "Hæc pro amicitia nostra non occultavi," and the whole senate dedicated an altar to Friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great dearness of friendship between them two. The like, or more, was between Septimius Severus and Plautianus; for he forced his eldest son to marry the daughter of Plautianus, and would often maintain Plautianus in doing affronts to his son; and did write also, in a letter to the senate, by these words: "I love the man so well, as I wish he may over-live me." Now, if these princes had been as a Trajan, or a Marcus Aurelius, a man might have thought that this had proceeded of an abundant goodness of nature; but being men so wise, of such strength and severity of mind, and so extreme lovers of themselves, as all these were,

it proveth most plainly that they found their own felicity (though as great as ever happened to mortal men) but as an half-piece, except they might have a friend to make it entire; and yet, which is more, they were princes that had wives, sons, nephews and yet all these could not supply the comfort of friendship.

It is not to be forgotten what Comineus observeth of his first master, Duke Charles the Hardy, namely, that he would communicate his secrets with none and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. Whereupon he goeth on, and saith, that toward his latter time that closeness did impair and a little perish his understanding. Surely, Comineus might have made the same judgment also, if it had pleased him, of his second master, Louis the Eleventh, whose closeness was indeed his tormentor. The parable of Pythagoras is dark, but true, "Cor ne edito,"—"eat not the heart." Certainly, if a man would give it a hard phase, those that want friends to open themselves unto are cannibals of their own hearts: but one thing is most admirable (wherewith I will conclude this first fruit of friendship), which is, that this communicating of a man's self to his friend works two contrary effects; for it redoubleth joys, and cutteth griefs in halves; for there is no man that imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more; and no man that imparteth his griefs to his friend, but he grieveth the less. So that it is, in truth, of operation upon a man's mind of like virtue as the alchymists used to attribute to their stone for man's body, that it worketh all contrary effects, but still to the good and benefit of nature: but yet, without praying in aid of alchymists, there is a manifest image of this in the ordinary course of nature; for, in bodies, union strengtheneth and cheirsheth any natural action: and, on the other side, weakeneth and dulbeth any violent impression; and even so is it of minds.

The second fruit of friendship is healthful and sovereign for the understanding, as the first is for the affections; for friendship maketh indeed a fair day in the affections from storm and tempests, but it maketh daylight in the understanding, out of darkness and confusion of thoughts: neither is this to be understood only of faithful counsel, which a man receiveth from his friend; but before you come to that, certain it is, that whosoever has his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another; he tosseth his thoughts more easily; he marshaleth them more orderly; he seeth how they look when they are turned into words; finally he waxeth wiser than himself; and that more by an hour's discourse than by a day's meditation. It was well said by Themistocles to the king of Persia, "That speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad; whereby the imagery doth appear in figure; whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs." Neither is this second fruit of friendship, in opening the understanding, restrained only to such friends as are able to give a man counsel (they indeed are best), but even without that a man learneth of himself, and bringeth his own thoughts to light, and whetteth his wits as against a stone, which itself cuts not. In a word, a man were better relate himself to a statue or picture, than to suffer his thoughts to pass in smother.

Add now, to make this second fruit of friendship complete, that other point which lieth more open, and falleth within vulgar observation: which is faithful counsel from a friend. Heraclitus saith well in one of his enigmas, "Dry light is ever the best:" and certain it is, that the light that a man receiveth by counsel from another, is drier and purer than that which cometh from his own understanding and judgment; which is ever infused and drenched in his affections and customs. So as there is as much difference between the counsel that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer; for there is no such flatterer as is a man's self, and there is no such remedy against flattery of a man's self as the liberty of a friend. Counsel is of two sorts; the one concerning manners, the other concerning business: for the first, the best preservative to keep the mind in health, is the faithful admonition of a friend. The calling of a man's self to a strict account is a medicine sometimes too piercing and corrosive; reading good books of morality is a little flat and dead; observing our faults in others is sometimes improper for our case; but the best recipe (best I say to work and best to take) is the admonition of a friend. It is a strange thing to behold what gross errors and extreme absurdities many (especially of the greater sort) do commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great damage both of their fame and fortune: for, as St. James saith, they are as men "that look sometimes into a glass, and presently forget their own shape and favor." As for business, a man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or, that a gamester seeth always more than a looker-on; or, that a man in anger is as wise as he that hath said over the four and twenty letters; or, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm as upon a rest; and such other fond and high imaginations, to think himself all in all: but when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business straight: and if any man think that he will take counsel, but it shall be by pieces; asking counsel in one business of one man and in another business of another man, it is well (that is to say, better, perhaps, than if he asked none at all); but he runneth two dangers; one, that he shall not be faithfully counseled; for it is a rare thing, except that it be from a perfect and entire friend, to have counsel given, but such as shall be bowed and crooked to some ends which he hath that giveth it: the other, that he shall have counsel given, hurtful and unsafe (though with good meaning), and mixed partly of mischief, and

partly of remedy; even as if you would call a physician that is thought good for the cure of the disease you complain of, but is unacquainted with your body; and, therefore, may put in a way for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in some other kind, and so cure the disease, and kill the patient; but a friend, that is wholly acquainted with a man's estate will beware, by furthering any present business, how he dasheth upon other inconvenience, and therefore, rest not upon scattered counsels; they will rather distract and mislead, than settle and direct.

After these two noble fruits of friendship (peace in the affections, and support of the judgment), followeth the last fruit, which is like the pomegranate, full of many kernels; I mean aid, and bearing a part in all actions and occasions. Here the best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to cast and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself; and then it will appear that it was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, "that a friend is another himself;" for that a friend is far more than himself. Men have their time, and die many times in desire of some things which they principally take to heart; the bestowing of a child, the finishing of a work, or the like. If a man have a true friend, he may rest almost secure that the care of those things will continue after him; so that a man hath, as it were, two lives in his desires. A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his deputy; for he may exercise them by his friend. How many things are there, which a man cannot, with any face or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate, or beg, and a number of the like: but all these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are blushing in a man's own. So again a man's person hath many proper relations which he cannot put off. A man cannot speak to his son but as a father; to his wife but as a husband; to his enemy but upon terms; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it sorteth with the person: but to enumerate these things were endless; I have given the rule, where a man cannot fitly play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage.

### SOME ELECTRICS IN PEACE AND WAR.

The electrical worker has good reason for congratulating himself upon the fact that he is so important a factor in the field of human progress. On land and sea, in peace and war he is turning the electrical current to good use; and in the inventive field he has produced wonders and blessings for the busy world.

The organized system of granting patents was established in 1836, when the Patent Office sprang into existence; but in 1833 a patent was granted (the first in the electrical line) to D. Harrington, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an apparatus for curing disease by electric current.

As the years went on the electrical idea gathered speed, and the introduction of the telephone, based on Alexander Graham Bell's patent, issued March 7th, 1876, gave new and wonderful impetus to invention in electrical appliances. Since then the electrical current has been turned into many channels of usefulness, and electrical workers have increased by thousands, giving the world the benefit of knowledge and experience.

The patent system has broadened the field of labor for each practical, successful invention calls for more workers. And from patent statistics it will be easily seen that the electrical idea is still forging ahead. For the weeks ending February 13th, 20th, and 27th, March 6th and 13th, one hundred and eleven patents concerning electricity and magnetism were issued.

One of the interesting ideas in recent electrics is that of Dr. Thaddeus Cahill, of Holyoke, Mass. This is for the distribution of music made by electricity, through telephones to the homes of subscribers to the service. The first plant will be established in New York and is designed to accommodate 1,000 instruments, each to send forth the notes made in the power house and transmitted by telephone. All strings, reeds or other instrument attachments are dispensed with. A battery of alternators will transmit the musical electrical waves, and these are adjusted to as many vibrations as the strings of a piano would be. In playing the instrument a piano keyboard is used. Pressing a key operates a switch which closes the circuit leading to the alternators, adjusted to produce just the note that the piano string would sound. So the electric music will thus be sent out from the central station; the subscribers will get it direct and "fresh from the factory."

An invention of this kind belongs to the vales of peace; it could not find place at the head of an army or plow the deep upon a warship. Still, Uncle Sam has much to do with electrics, and in all his official departments, especially in Washington, the subtle current can be found at work. But the place where electricity is doing its greatest work for the Government is in the Washington Navy Yard. In a shop 1,000 feet long and 50 feet wide huge guns, some over 40 feet long, can be seen turning upon lathes driven by direct-connected electric motors; up and down the gun's length electricity drives the tool carriage, where are tools for trimming and smoothing the huge steel dogs of war. How easily they turn on the lathes, and how steadily the 110-ton overhead crane rolls along, lowers its chains and hooks and picks up the great mass of firing-steel (the gun), carrying it to some other part of the shop.



MAY 1906

In many of the Navy Yard shops electrically operated cranes are used, but in the model-testing tank the electric current finds a most peculiar service. This tank is housed by a brick building 500 feet long and 50 feet wide; on each side of the water space is rail track and on this runs a model-towing carriage, having four-wheel trucks with an electric motor on each. The model of the ship to be is about 20 feet long, is placed in the water under the carriage, with bow and stern secured by rods thereto. The carriage runs up and down the tank, towing the embryo ship, and the actions of the latter, speed, etc., are automatically marked by apparatus on the towing platform. If the tests are satisfactory the model is used as the proper type of the coming warship represented. If there is any failure in the model it is altered and tested until desired shape and quality are attained.

In the U. S. Capitol one can see a fine electric display, particularly in lights. The little globes shine everywhere, but in the Senate and House chambers the electric light comes down through the beautifully decorated glass ceilings with a softened glow. The elevators and ventilating fans are driven by electricity, and in the basement there is an electric bath for Senators, and on each side of the Capitol there is a fine electric plant. A peculiarity in this power department is a wheel that carries a belt charged with static electricity. If a copper rod is held near the belt a flame will appear on the upper end of the rod. The writer tried this and the flame not only appeared, but the current ran down his body and flashed out with a snap from the right shoe.

J. E. PRICE.

### List of Unions that Have Not Sent in Annual Reports.

The following Local Unions have not as yet sent in their annual reports to the General Office, forms for which were mailed to each and every Local Union. Financial Secretaries will kindly give this their immediate attention. Duplicate forms can be had on application.

1	33	....	95	130	158	192	231	268	304	344	376	411	441
3	38	64	99	131	...	196	233	269	308	345	377	414	442
4	..	65	100	132	160	197	234	270	309	346	379	415	443
5	40	70	103	133	162	198	235	272	310	....	382	419	444
....	41	72	104	134	163	199	236	274	311	349	384	420	445
7	..	73	107	135	165	200	238	276	314	350	387	421	446
11	..	74	108	136	...	...	241	241	316	352	...	422	447
13	48	76	110	137	168	206	242	280	318	356	391	423	448
14	49	77	113	138	170	207	....	282	319	358	392	426	449
15	51	78	114	141	172	208	245	283	322	360	399	429	450
19	52	80	116	142	173	210	247	284	326	363	400	430	453
20	53	81	117	143	175	212	....	285	328	364	401	431	457
..	54	82	119	145	176	214	252	....	331	366	402	432	459
22	56	83	122	146	177	216	253	292	....	367	403	436	462
24	57	84	123	...	178	217	258	295	334	368	404	437	465
26	58	86	124	....	183	222	259	296	335	369	406	....	466
27	60	88	125	152	187	223	263	299	338	370	408	439	470
30	..	89	128	153	189	224	...	300	339	372	410	440	473
32	62	93	129	155	190	230	266	302	342	375	...	...	...

### We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly-authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have pub-

lished the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

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## New Zealand's New Parliament.

HUGH H. LUSK.

From the Bricklayer and Mason.

The people of New Zealand have just elected a new Parliament. The legislature as it would be called in America, was originally modeled in imitation of the British Parliament, and though it has changed in some respects, and is nearly certain before long to change still more, it still resembles it in having only one elected chamber. The elective chamber, or House of Representatives, as it is called, is elected at the end of every third year. Each house, like the House of Commons in England, is an entirely new body, as all the seats become vacant at the same time, so that every constituency throughout the country elects, or re-elects, its representative for the next three years on the same day.

As the law now stands every citizen resident in the country for six months previous to an election, is entitled to be registered as an elector, without regard to sex, for the district of which he or she is a resident. There are at present about 440,000 names on the rolls, fully 236,000 being those of men, and about 204,000 being those of women. These are divided among seventy-six districts, corresponding to the number of members forming the representative house of the Parliament. Four of these seats are reserved for members of the aboriginal native people of the country, who are elected by their own people in all respects like the white members. The electoral districts are arranged so as to contain, as nearly as possible, the same number of electors in each, and to secure this result the boundaries of all the electorates are revised by a commission about nine months before each election, to allow time for the completion and revision of the rolls. There are at present about 5,800 electors for each district, those for the aboriginal native districts being somewhat less.

The second chamber of the New Zealand legislature was originally intended by Sir George Grey, who drafted the constitution, to resemble the Federal Senate of America, but was altered by the British Parliament into an imitation of the House of Lords, is a somewhat nondescript body. It was originally designed to consist of about twenty-five members, who were to be nominated by the governor—representing the English Cabinet—and these members were to hold their seats for life. This arrangement did not last long. The colonists soon grew dissatisfied with the power given to the governor, over whom they had no control, and insisted on following the British precedent, and having a cabinet of their own, representing a majority of the members in the representative chamber, by

whose advice the governor for the time being must be guided in all his executive acts. This change was finally agreed to by the British Cabinet, and since then the legislative council vacancies have been filled on the nomination of the cabinet of the colony. Ten years ago the life membership provided for by the original constitution was altered by the substitution of a ten-year period, and this is still the position of matters. There can be little doubt that within a few years a further change will be made, which will make the council an elective chamber, but in the meantime the nominated chamber does little more than act as a slight drag upon the other House, having hardly any real power except that of negating bills passed by the representative chamber. It will therefore be understood that the election of a new Parliament in New Zealand means the election of a new representative chamber, which may be looked on as an equivalent to the House of Commons in the British Parliament.

There are three political parties in New Zealand at present. These are generally—or perhaps we should rather say officially—known by the names of the "Liberal," the "Conservative," and the "Labor Reform" parties. The two first parties have existed in the politics of the country for nearly thirty years, while the third is less than two years old. The Liberal party has now held office without interruption for the fifteen years, and during that time has been responsible for the greater part of the advanced, or, as some say, the socialistic legislation, which has called special attention to New Zealand for some time past. The party and the legislation it has introduced have been so closely connected with the man who has now been at the head of the Executive for thirteen years, that it is almost better known by the name of Seddon, the Premier, than by its own chosen name of "Liberal."

The Conservative party, which is more generally known as "The Opposition," may be said, in a general way, to embrace and represent the views of the capitalist class, which, in the case of New Zealand, would perhaps be more correctly described as the labor employing class of the community. Here, as indeed is the case everywhere, this class is the one least inclined to look with favor on innovations of every kind, and most disposed to cling to the laws under which their property has been acquired, and the social conditions that have grown up around it. It must not be understood that New Zealand Conservatives

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advocate either measure or the social conditions that prevail in older countries, however. In the Parliament, and on the platforms at the election just over, they professed to be heartily in favor of nearly all the measures that have rendered the conditions of labor in the country so entirely different from those that prevail in older and more populous countries. Not a single voice was raised in protest against the laws that specially affect industrial conditions in the country; not once during the election campaign was a voice raised against the system of arbitration enforced by the law and administered by the courts; no candidate, however conservative he might be in other respects, had a word to say against the national pension system, except that one or two criticised it as being too limited in its application. The political platform of the Conservative Opposition, indeed, was mainly directed to the question of land tenure, and to the extravagance and corrupt administration which was freely charged against the Executive. The Labor Reform party is a new one, and at the election it brought forward only a small number of candidates, who met, it must be admitted, with very little success. This was not to be greatly wondered at, after all, for though the platform on which they stood was admitted by a majority of the Labor party to be sound, and the reforms they advocated were for the most part felt to be desirable, it was generally believed that most of the support given them would really help the Opposition to gain a majority of seats in the representative chamber. The labor party, and especially the artisan class—which here, as everywhere else, is on the whole a most intelligent section of the workers—came to the conclusion that while the Opposition criticisms of the administration were often well deserved, it was safer, in the interests of labor, to submit to even some serious abuses from a government which had done so much for their cause in the past, than to play into the hands of the party that had opposed them. Another point, which proved to be a weak one in the case of some of the Labor Reform leaders was the fact that they were identified with the party of prohibition, and in fact went to the polls quite as much as representatives of the so-called temperance party as in the cause of political reform. This unquestionably secured a good many votes, especially from the women voters, but it tended to destroy their position as the representatives of reform on the Labor platform.

Party organization is not recognized in New Zealand by law, as it is in America, and the whole elaborate system of primaries and conventions which lends itself so readily to a complete system of party government, if not to party tyranny, is unknown, as is also, fortunately, the party boss and the party machine. The theory of the law is in New Zealand, as it is in

England, that each electoral district should freely elect its own representative, in whom its own electors have confidence, either because of the opinions he holds, or because they have confidence in his character and intelligence; and anything that has even an appearance of outside dictation, either by a party machine or a boss, is in every way strongly discouraged. The arrangements for electing a representative begin and end within each district, from the day on which the local returning officer advertiser advertises that nominations in writing signed by not less than ten duly qualified electors of the district, will be received by him up to a certain date, to that on which he announces—also by public advertisement in the newspapers—that certain duly qualified persons have been nominated in accordance with the law, and that a poll will therefore be taken to decide which of these shall receive a majority of votes, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and six in the evening, at certain places named in the advertisement.

It rests with the electors of the district and with them only, to select and vote for the man who, in their opinion, will represent them best in the Parliament. It need hardly be said they always select somebody with whose opinions and characters they are well acquainted. The consequences is that in nearly every case districts are represented by well-known residents of the district, rather than by strangers, however great their reputation may be. It would be a dangerous experiment for Mr. Seddon himself to contest an election with a good local candidate in all but two or three districts; and, as a matter of fact, he has never stood for election in any place except the gold mining district of Westland, where he was, for a good many years, a miner himself. The selection of a candidate is not made by any meeting of electors, but simply by a few of the electors signing and delivering to the official returning officer of the district, a nomination paper. The form of this is simple: "We, the undersigned, duly qualified electors of the electoral district of.....do hereby nominate ..... of ..... as a fit and proper person to represent the electoral district of ..... in Parliament." As soon as the advertised time for receiving nominations has expired the returning officer publishes in the newspapers best known in his district the names of all persons duly nominated, with a notification of the time and places for voting. To prevent persons coming forward as candidates for mere purposes of notoriety, the law provides that each candidate shall deposit with the returning officer a written acceptance of the nomination, and shall at the same time deposit with him the sum of \$100, to be retained by him until after the election. In case a candidate does not poll at least one-fifth as many votes as the person elected, the deposit becomes forfeited, and goes toward defraying the pub-

lic expenses of the election. There are, of course, after the nomination, the usual public meetings, at which the candidates address the electors, and as a rule undergo a sharp cross-examination on all questions of public interest. This is a very valuable feature of the New Zealand electoral system, which is very largely done away with under the elaborate party system of America, where it matters very little, and is felt to matter but little, under the circumstances of the case. The New Zealand system puts the candidate first and his party second; the American system puts the party first and the candidate so very much second that he is practically nowhere. At the election just completed, party feeling ran much higher than it has usually done, and yet the personal consideration was hardly ever lost sight of. This may, in part, be owing to the unusual influence of the women's vote in the politics of the country, but at any rate the fact is beyond question; and while it is at times attended by some drawbacks, there can be little doubt that on the whole it has had the effect of maintaining a higher standard of political morality in the legislature than would otherwise have been the case.

In dealing with a New Zealand election, it is, of course, impossible to overlook the part taken by the women of the community. It is now twelve years since the franchise was first exercised fully by the women of New Zealand, and today there are few persons—and these in almost every case women themselves—who condemn the experiment as in any case a failure. Ever since the right to vote was extended to them by the electoral law, it has been largely taken advantage of—from 75 to 85 per cent of the women whose names were on the rolls having exercised their right to vote at the five parliamentary elections that have since taken place. And on the whole the result has been decidedly favorable to the cause of social reform. As was to have been expected, it were the wives and daughters of the workers, themselves workers also, who took the deepest interest in every proposal that was made for the redress of the old grievances of labor, and it has been very greatly owing to their support that it has been found possible to carry out year after year a gradual system of reform. Yet the female voters of New Zealand have not been aggressive in their politics; and in this they have certainly shown their excellent judgment. At any public meeting during an electoral campaign you may see many women, sometimes as many women as men, but you will hardly ever see them on the platform, and not once in a hundred times will they be found making a speech. They come there to listen, and generally to take part in the proceedings; and it is owing to their presence more perhaps than to any other cause, that political meetings are nearly always orderly and well conducted.

It is a singular, possibly an unfortunate

thing, that, while all other questions are carefully excluded from consideration on the occasion of the election of a new parliament in New Zealand, the Local Option vote is taken in each electoral district at the same time. This would matter less if it were not the case, as it certainly is, that the so-called temperance party makes no secret of its desires to make local option merely the stepping stone to prohibition, and encourages candidates who are intellectually inferior, but are more or less fanatics in the anti-liquor crusade, to take the place of more suitable men who are moderate in their views on this question. The Local Option law has now been in force for about ten years, and in spite of the strenuous efforts of the temperance advocates the progress made has fallen short, except in five or six electoral districts, at each triennial vote, of the three-fifths majority which the law demands as the condition of refusing to license the sale. This disappointment has driven the more zealous advocates of temperance to demand that the law should be altered, so that a bare majority of votes in any district may enforce "No License." It is needless to say that in New Zealand, as elsewhere, the sympathies of a large majority of the women lean to the temperance party, so that a serious danger is arising that general questions of policy may before long be neglected in the anxiety of the more extreme temperance advocates to carry their point.

As has been already said, the recent elections were the occasion of an unusually strong feeling throughout the country, the issue being felt by many, especially the Labor party, to be a dangerous one in its bearing on the industrial policy of the country. It is unfortunate for New Zealand that the issue, as placed before the electors, was one in which the contention of the conservative Opposition was well founded, and the defense made by the government was flimsy and misleading. It is true that the Executive has been grossly extravagant for a good many years past—so much so, indeed, that nothing but the wonderful prosperity of the country could have saved it from disaster. It is true that a great deal of the money has been spent, apparently for political purposes, on railroads and other works which cannot possibly, at any rate for many years to come, make any return for the expenditure either directly or indirectly; while other, and much-needed public works, that would make substantial returns, have been put aside because they would benefit districts unfriendly to the Executive. There has been, and still is a steady increase year after year in the burden of public loans, and in the weight of taxation, which is now exceedingly heavy per head of the population, and there is no apparently reliable promise of any change of financial policy on the part of Mr. Seddon's cabinet. The Labor Reform party, whose views

were fully endorsed by the last representative labor conference, was as strongly convinced of these things as the Conservative party and its leaders could have been, and yet the result of the elections has been to discredit their platform in these respects as much as that of the Opposition itself.

It was beyond all question the votes of the workers that gave Mr. Seddon and his Cabinet a sweeping majority at the polls, though in doing so they deserted, not only the platforms their representatives had deliberately adopted, but in many instances the men of their own party who were contesting the election on those principles. The position is a curious one, and not altogether reassuring to those friends of industry who look with suspicion on any compromise of principle at the command of what appears to be expedient for the moment. It is not, of course, difficult to understand the line of argument that led the workers generally to desert their real principles, and to vote for the supporters of a government which they had already condemned on what seemed very sufficient grounds. They knew that in the past Seddon and his government had done more to carry out the views of labor than anybody else would have done. They knew that even if he and they had become so far corrupted by a long continuance in power that they were ready to carry out a policy rather intended to keep themselves in office than to benefit the country, he must stand up for the industrial policy he had created, and must always be identified with. On the other hand, they knew that whatever sympathy the Conservative Opposition party might profess for measures that had become law, they had generally opposed them as long as it was possible; and might reasonably be expected to take the first opportunity that offered to amend or repeal them. It might have been quite possible to elect every one of the candidates who were offering themselves for election on the platform of the Reform Labor conference; but when they had done this they knew that they would, as a matter of fact, have done little more than weaken the man who had in the past done more than anybody else could have done for their cause, and perhaps hand the government of the country over to a party which had always opposed the new legislation for which they had fought so long.

In this way the election issues were complicated, and up to the last day nobody could foretell the result with any degree of certainty. Public feeling was more than usually excited, and yet when it became evident that the result had been to place an overwhelming majority of votes in the legislature at the disposal of the Seddon government, there was a singular want of any hearty congratulations from any quarter except a small body of Mr. Seddon's most devoted adherents. The truth is that the friends of labor, in their fear of doing

too little, began to suspect that they had done too much. In their not unnatural anxiety to prevent the Opposition, in whose policy on industrial questions they had little confidence, getting into power, they had given a great increase of power for the next three years to a politician in whose financial policy and general executive administration those among them best able to form an opinion had both felt and expressed an almost entire want of confidence.

There is much reason to fear that such an uncomfortable suspicion will be found to have been well founded. It cannot reasonably be expected that Mr. Seddon and his government will regard their victory as anything less than a full declaration of confidence, both in their financial policy and executive administration, and they may be expected to proceed on the same course of extensive borrowing and reckless spending on unremunerative public works, to the further increase of the burden of taxation. Already the taxation per head is greater in New Zealand than in any other part of the British Empire; and nothing but a continuance of the almost unexampled prosperity which has attended the country for the last twelve years could prevent its pressing heavily on all classes of the people. It will be a matter for deep regret to those who have sympathized with the social and economic legislation which has made New Zealand remarkable, if a reckless finance and an unsound administration shall bring about even a temporary failure, which is certain to be attributed to the wrong cause. There is, it is true, no appearance of a failure of this prosperity at present. The products of the country were never in better demand than they are today; the trade of the country was never better, nor was the national account of exports and imports ever more encouraging than during the year just ended. It is needless to say, however, that such a state of things cannot be expected to last forever; or that a prosperity which depends—as that of New Zealand does at present—for the most part on a single market, must be subject to fluctuations. The lesson which experience on the larger scale would seem to teach is that enthusiasm for social and economic reform should not induce any community to disregard purity of administration in its rulers or a reasonable regard for a prudent national finance in their policy.

HUGH H. LUSK.

Mt. Eden, Auckland, N. Z.

### Justice Grossly Outraged.

The world was shocked one morning a few months ago at the news which was flashed over the country of the awful assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. Every man possessed of any human feeling shuddered at the thought that any man in our country, no matter whom, could be assassinated in cold blood and in so dastardly a manner.

Some weeks later another shock equal if not more so in its far-reaching consequence was experienced. For in this instance a total disregard was shown for both life and liberty in a bold, bare, and brutal announcement that President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and ex-executive board member Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners, were not only suspected and charged with complicity in the Steunenberg murder, but that the Governor of Colorado had without hearing of any kind consented to these men being forcibly taken to Idaho; that they were arrested in the dead of night, taken into custody by the Idaho authorities, put on a "special train," carried from their home state to a foreign state and there lodged in prison without the opportunity of communicating with each other, their families, friends or counsel.

Every one familiar with the practice in criminal cases knows that among the rules rigidly adhered to are the following:

When a person charged with a crime has escaped to or resides in another state, the governor of the state in which the alleged crime has been committed may make demand upon the governor of the State in which the person charged with the crime is located for the surrender of the person so charged.

That the person demanded has always been accorded the right to be heard before such demand or requisition has been complied with, and that he or others in his behalf may obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which the courts of the state may hear review, and determine.

Whether the requisition papers are ample or authentic.

Whether the grounds of complaint are sufficient.

Whether there exists an illegal or improper design, under the forms of law, to take a citizen away from his home and from his state for an ulterior purpose.

In other words, the practice and the law is that a person shall be protected by the government of the state in which he lives against being deprived of his life or liberty without due process of law, either in his own state or handed over to the government of another state without an opportunity of setting up even a preliminary defense, so as to show that he has the right to the protection of the state against the untenable demand of another.

All these safeguards guaranteed by law were flagrantly disregarded and Moyer and Haywood, and Pettibone surrendered without a moment's preparation or opportunity to avail themselves of their lawful rights and railroaded to an Idaho prison.

It is well known that we have very materially differed and still differ from the policy of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners in so far as the labor movement is concerned. Their conception and ours of the work and tactics of labor are as far apart as the poles, but this can

not and will not interfere with our conception of and standing for the lawful rights to which they are entitled equally with any other men under the sun.

Nor is it right or fair to regard these men as already guilty because some hiring of a detective agency, anxious to make a record so as to earn his blood money, so charges them. It is a rule of law and life to hold men innocent until they are proved guilty; surely it is but just that this rule shall not be reversed in this case.

The charge against the imprisoned men is a very grave one, but there are due forms of law by which the guilt or innocence of men charged with crime is established; as well as there is provided the lawful process by which such men may be extradited and taken to the state whose laws have been violated. The entire proceedings in this case thus far have been characterized by such high-handed outrages against the rights and guarantees of statute law, the constitution, and the bill of rights, that no self-respecting citizen who loves his country and its institutions, who loves justice and has a decent regard for the safeguards in defense of the rights of man, can remain indifferent. The whole procedure is repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon conception of human justice... *American Federationist*.

### Where is the Other Hand?

The back cover page of Everybody's Magazine for February is occupied with an advertisement of Postum Cereal, manufactured by Charles W. Post, Battle Creek, Mich. It contains an engraving of a beautiful female forearm and hand, one finger wearing a diamond ring. The advertisement conveys the information that this is the hand that "helps to write Postum advertisements," and is printed because so many people have evidenced some curiosity to know something about the manufacture of the aforesaid ads.

We admit the beauty of the hand exhibited by Mr. Post, but there is another hand and we would like to see a picture of it. It is the hand of a woman—perhaps a hand calloused and worn by toil—who stood by Mr. Post's side before a minister of the gospel and repeated with Mr. Post the marriage vows when both were young and poor. It is the hand of the woman who toiled for him and worked with him to lay the foundations of his present ample fortune. It is the hand of the woman who was discarded by him when the bloom of her youth had been wasted in his behalf; the hand of the woman he treated so cruelly that in sheer self-defense she secured a divorce. That is the hand we would like to see pictured in a Postum Cereal advertisement—not the hand of a young and blooming stenographer who stepped into the place of the wife who was discarded.

What about that other hand, Mr. Post? May we not have a picture of it?—*Wage-worker*.



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## Union Shop Fosters American Citizenship.

W. D. Mahon, General President  
Street Railway Employees of America.

The question stated by our opponents, namely, the open shop versus the union shop, is a misnomer. There is no such question to be considered, for if the open shop is correct in principle it carries with it logically that the organization of labor is wrong.

On the other hand, if it is necessary for labor to organize in order to secure the rights of the toiler, and that fact is admitted, then it naturally and logically follows that the union shop is correct. Hence the question is, union or no union, and it is for us, as trade unionists, to show the necessity for the organization of the working people, and when this necessity is shown it naturally and logically gives the right to the union shop.

Our opponents are preaching individualism, when there is no such thing as individualism in the whole makeup of our business and industrial world of today. If you please, we live in a commercial age of the world.

Pause a moment and trace the history of the human family down the roadway of time. I want to call attention briefly to the various phases that the human family has passed through in order that we may intelligently realize the present conditions.

Open shop advocates of industrial individualism should realize that the conditions you contend for are now buried in a dead past and that it was science that dealt it a death blow. It was science that stole a tear from the cheek of unpaid labor, converted it into steam, and created a giant that turns the countless wheels and spindles of toil. Not satisfied with this advancement, science, growing bolder, snatched from the hand of Jupiter the thunderbolt, and now the electrical spark freighted with human thought, flashes under wave and sea; recharged it drives the car over mountain and plain, and this force completed the revolution of the industrial conditions of the world, made industrial individualism impossible, and dealt the death-blow to the open shop.

When you preach open shop you slander our intelligence and repudiate the political teachings of the last forty years. What has been the political cry of almost every employer of labor, whether he be Republican, Democrat, Mugwump or Lily White? It has been protection to American labor. You have taught that a Chinese wall of protection must surround our nation in order to protect us from the competition of the cheap labor of the old world. Your orators have pictured to us the horrible conditions that exist in the various countries of Europe. Yet while the

hired men were painting this picture, the employers were opening the gates and flooding our American labor market with the cheapest labor of the Old World.

They did not go to the higher standard countries of Europe, but to the lowest, the cheapest, and the most degraded, and brought them here and made us compete with them in the open markets of our country. As true American citizens, realizing the necessity of "protection that would protect" our homes and firesides against the invasion of these hordes brought down upon us, we formed the trade union, and are not only protecting the American workingmen, but are educating the immigrants how to become citizens also. We are doing this through the union shop, with its door closed to the vicious and savage and the inefficient, who would trample our American interests and institutions in the dust.

Objection is made to the union, because it is claimed that it interferes with business interests. Have you ever made a study of what true business interests in this country rest upon? I fear not. If thoroughly understood, no person would be an advocate of the open shop on the one hand and crying for protection to American on the other. As trade unionists we have examined and carefully studied that subject.

True business rests in this day upon the consuming power of the people. Every time you reduce the wage of the laborer you strike a blow at the true business interests of the nation.

Make an honest investigation and see if the demands of union labor have been detrimental to the best interests of our country. The trade union stands for shorter hours of labor and the increase in pay to the point where the workingman shall have a fair share of the products of his labor.

When this agitation was first taken up for shorter hours and increase of pay the employers cried out that it would destroy the new republic; but the trades unionists knew different. They were students of political economy. The agitation continued. The ten-hour day was established in 1860. What were the results? Had the young republic perished? By no means. The wages had greatly increased, the hours had been shortened, yet statistics showed that we were producing nine times more in 1860 than we were in 1840. Still the agitation continues. Follow it down to the present time. Thousands of our workingmen and women are now working an eight-hour workday,

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and the pay has been gradually increased. Has it been detrimental to the nation?

With all these improved conditions for the working people, the press of 1904 announced that the United States had captured the markets of the world.

One of the flimsy charges which has been heralded broadcast for the past few years against the trade unions is that they restrict the output. There is no such an attempt made or taught by the trade union. What we do attempt to do is to regulate the hours of labor. We say that eight, nine, or ten hours of labor, as the case may be, shall be a day's work, beyond which you can not work the employee, but so far as the output, we care not. You may speed your machines, and God knows you speed them, to their highest capacity. With that we do not interfere after setting the hours of labor. Take, for instance, the industry which I represent, the street railways. Twelve years ago, they were operating cars with horses as a motive power. That car could haul forty people and would make from eight to ten miles an hour. Today they are speeding their cars as high as thirty and forty miles an hour and each car capable of seating from sixty to one hundred people. There is no protest from the union in regard to the speed nor no restriction as to the number of passengers hauled. What we have demanded is a reasonable work-day, limited to a certain number of hours, and such is the demand and the principle of the trade union throughout its entire jurisdiction.

Another of the objections made by the employers to the union shop is that they claim they want the right to manage their business, and that the union interferes with that right. The great trouble with some people is that they don't exactly know where their rights begin and where they leave off. They shout about individual liberty, but when you press them for a definition of it you find their idea of individual liberty is to let them dictate the policies and conditions under which every person must labor and every other thing be regulated.

Now, the trade union does not interfere with the business of the employer. It is a business institution itself. It is the organization through which the employee protects the only commodity he has to sell upon the markets of the world, namely, his labor, and after he has set the price and conditions under which he will sell that, he has nothing more to say in the operation of the boss's business. So far as workmanship, competency, and so on, these are all questions which the employer or the company regulates themselves, and the union does not interfere except when the employer seeks, through this means, to destroy their organizations.

This talk of individual liberty and individual employment, when properly analyzed, we find does not exist. Take the

workingmen and women of today. We find them grouped into groups and classes, whether they be union or non-union, and the fact is that he or she acts with and is treated just like the group which they belong to.

For instance, when a motorman is hired by one of the street railway companies of this country, he is hired just as hundreds of other men are hired. They are all hired under certain rules and regulations. The condition covers all of their employment. The company does not know that such an individual as Sam Jones or John Smith works for them. They know him by number 75 or 1080. He receives the same consideration, and no more than that which is given to all of his class. He must work under the same rules and regulations, regardless of how much ability or skill he may possess, and this is true in the mine, the workshop, and the factory.

We do not claim that the trade union is perfect. It is a human institution and subject to the same errors and mistakes that our friends upon the other side make. Yet, when we compare our mistakes we find them no greater than the mistakes made by the employer. If you are interested in the welfare of the nation, there is but one honest way in which to solve it. You can not destroy our trade unions. If that could have been done there would have been no trade unions here today to contend with opponents over the question of the open shop, but despite all opposition—the blacklist, the various victimizing policies—the trade union has succeeded. It will live on. Employers who are honestly seeking betterment and improvement of the conditions of their fellowmen and the true prosperity of the nation will meet their employees through their organization around the conference board, and there, through joint agreements, outline and adjust the questions which concern them and their employment, recognizing that aim and object of the union is to protect through organization and advance the occupation and the business in which the employer is interested, through the union shop, or, in other words, along the lines of true American citizenship, which means protection to American labor.

### Practical Protection.

Mrs. William S. Waudby delivered a stirring address to the Women's Auxiliary of Syracuse (N. Y.) Typographical Union, No. 55, recently, and amongst the salient features introduced during her two hours' talk, were the following gems:

When a man marries he generally tries to the best of his ability to make his home pleasant and comfortable for the girl who has consented to share his lot with him.

And a woman ought to consider her husband's interests first.

When a man belongs to a union, the greatest and only protection a workingman

has, how many wives uphold them? When there is an extra assessment to aid some strike she will say (as a rule): "Let them take care of themselves. You are not one of them, and why should you help them? I need that small amount myself; I want to buy a new waist."

But listen! The husband will say: "If ever I am on strike these men will help me."

The wife answers: "But you may never go on strike; there is all your money gone."

Such a woman might be talked to until a man turned to stone and she'd never understand. She does not want to, and when persons don't want to understand they are worse than those who can't.

A man comes home and says to his wife: "My dear, when you go into a store to buy anything always ask for goods with the label on them, as they will insure the fact that we are not buying penitentiary or sweat shop made goods."

The wife smiles very sweetly and says she will, and the very next day she goes into an unfair house and buys goods that the salesman tells her are not made by union workmen.

Now, what are union men going to do in their fight for justice when their wives, who have promised to be helpmates to them, will tear down what they have built up? Even if union men do buy and demand union made goods, where they spend one dollar their wives and daughters will spend fifty.

What the country wants and needs are union wives and daughters.

Where women have come to the front haven't they always won? Who can fight and win against a woman who is a woman?

Can't the woman see and understand that where the husbands received two dollars a day before unions were formed they now receive three dollars a day?

Won't they understand that every time they buy non-union made articles they weaken their husband's cause and strengthen their industrial enemies?

The old saying, "Men must work and women must weep," has gone out of style. There is very little use for the weeping, clinging women that men used to die for and consider themselves heroes for doing it. What we want now are women who work; women who are not afraid to hold up their heads and say, "I demand the rights that belong to me and mine."

Oh, women—sisters! Wake up before it is too late! When women will stand side by side with men in their struggles, the men are strengthened and encouraged; and the women should consider who are the men fighting for, if not for them. If a man cared nothing for his family, would he care how much he earned, as long as he was provided for?

And now let us put our hand in the hand of our union brothers and say: As long as I live I will do my part toward advancing the cause of organized labor by always demanding the union label.

## A GOOD EXAMPLE.

By Franklin H. Giddings, LL. D.

The newspapers and other monitors of the public conscience, are finding pleasant occupation in holding up to view the late Mr. Marshall Field, of Chicago, as a good example of many praiseworthy qualities and of honorable business success.

He was a good example also of something else—a something else really significant, and at the present moment deserving of particular consideration. The career of Mr. Field is being exploited by the organs of capitalism as a triumphant demonstration that a "right smart" poor boy by enterprise, honesty and attention to business may amass an enormous fortune without drawing it from any other source than that wealth which he himself by his productive activity contributes to mankind. As usual, the organs of capitalism in their over-conscientious desire to walk in the narrow path of truth have inadvertently stumbled into error. The career of the estimable Mr. Field was a convincing demonstration that no man on earth can possibly amass in his own lifetime as much as \$100,000,000 without freely tapping the reservoir of that wealth which is created by the brain-sweat and the muscle-tension of mankind, rather than by his own individual productivity.

This correction of the record I beg to submit is important, so let us look at the facts.

And first, the contention of capitalistic apologetics. "Here is a man," says one of our bravest organs, "the largest taxpayer in America, whose estate is variously estimated at \$100,000,000 up, that owned no franchises, was aided by no invention, sought no especial privileges, attempted to establish no monopoly, was protected by no tariff, and, wonderful to relate, was no tax-dodger." The last item in this statement I understand is strictly true, and it shall be counted to Mr. Field's ever-lasting credit. Some other items in the list are not strictly true.

Mr. Field was aided by one of the biggest inventions ever made. In fact, it was the foundation of his fortune. I refer, of course, to the invention of the department store, and it happens that it was not made by Mr. Marshall Field nor even by one of his salaried employees, who could have turned it over to him in exchange for a reward of merit, as many clever inventors, employed by millionaires and corporations, turn over their ideas to appreciative masters. This particular contrivance was invented in France, and was carried to its highest practical exploitation in the famous Bon Marche of Paris. There didn't happen to be any tariff on the idea, so Mr. Field imported it.

Having started out with this excellent nest egg Mr. Field did, contrary to the assertion of our apologist, proceed to profit mightily by our American tariff. On almost everything that he imported, subse-

quently to the original invoice of idea, he, like other honest merchants, paid heavy duties, and like other honest merchants he thereupon charged prices for his goods which included a pretty percentage of profit upon the duties paid, as well as upon the original purchase cost.

Now let us turn to certain incidents in Mr. Field's career, about which the apologist has failed to enlighten us, but which have been fully set forth in the news columns of the public prints.

Mr. Field made a great deal of money out of his department store, but not a fortune of \$100,000,000 or more. Many years ago his sagacious mind began to reflect upon that item of wealth which the political economist calls "unearned increment." It so happens that the really desirable parts of the earth's surface are limited in area, and as population grows the demand for them increases. The narrow island of Manhattan, for example, is advantageously situated for commercial purposes, and a large number of human beings may be observed here carrying on various industries and trades. Little strips of land on the main thoroughfares have in consequence become so valuable that they are now sold not by the acre or even by the rod, but at so much a front foot, in certain instances even at so much an inch. The men that own these parcels of land do not themselves, as individuals create its value, they only take it. Quite honestly, to be sure, they take it because the community, which collectively creates it, in its wisdom permits any smart man with a taste for speculation to appropriate it.

To the alert mind of Mr. Marshall Field unearned increment, growing like a banyan tree on Manhattan Island, appealed as a source of private revenue not to be despised. Ten or twelve years ago he began picking up a few good things on Fifth Avenue. Little by little he acquired adjoining parcels, until he controlled a frontage of 164 feet on Thirtieth Street and 254 on Thirty-first Street. This property, it is understood, he leased to Benjamin Altman for ninety-nine years. In like manner, and on a yet larger scale he bought in his own town. Of the \$40,000,000 worth of Chicago property on which he paid taxes, \$30,000,000 was in real estate. In addition to these investments Mr. Field had real estate holdings in various other States, and he owned large blocks of stocks and bonds in corporations holding valuable franchises conferred by the public.

This correction of the record of Mr. Field's honorable career is, I wish to repeat, important from the point of view of those who maintain that a man starting with nothing can in the United States amass a fortune of many millions by his own productive effort. This contention, I venture to submit, holds out wrong impressions and false hopes to the American boy who is "poor but honest." It may lead him into commercial error. If his purpose is

to get together a little competence of a hundred million dollars or so, he should not rely upon his own wealth-creating powers. He will find it much safer to look about him for wealth created by the enterprise of the community, and with the assistance of trustworthy legal counsel find ways of tapping it, through franchises and other privileges created by competent legislative authority, and through advantages offered by our perfectly legal real estate system—*The Independent*.

### List of Unfair Magazines.

American Inventor. (M.)\*  
 American Machinist (W.)  
 American Museum Journal, (Museum of Natural History,) (M.)  
 Automobile Topics. (W.)  
 Benziger's Magazine, (M.)  
 Bookman. (M.)  
 Burr-McIntosh. (M.)  
 Century, The, (M.)  
 Christian Advocate. (W.)  
 Country Life In America. (M.)  
 Cuba Review. (M.)  
 Delineator. (M.)  
 Designer. (M.)  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. (W.)  
 Forum. (Q.)  
 Garden Magazine. (M.)  
 Gentlewoman. (M.)  
 Homiletic Review. (M.)  
 Journal of the Telegraph. (M.)  
 L'Art de la Mode. (M.)  
 Literary Digest. (W.)  
 Magazine of Mysteries. (M.)  
 Marine Engineering. (M.)  
 McClure's. (M.)  
 Mode and Revue. (M.)  
 My Business Friend. (M.)  
 Nautical Gazette. (W.)  
 Navy League Journal. (M.)  
 New Idea. (M.)  
 Outdoors. (M.)  
 Paragon Monthly.  
 Photographic Times. (M.)  
 Power, (M.)  
 Power Boat News. (W.)  
 Rudder, The. (M.)  
 Smart Set. (M.)  
 St. Nicholas. (M.)  
 Tales. (M.)  
 Tom Watson's Magazine. (M.)  
 Town and Country. (W.)  
 Town Topics. (W.)  
 Trust Companies. (M.)  
 Typewriter and Phonographic World. (M.)  
 Vogue. (W.)  
 World's Work. (M.)  
 \*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, Quarterly.  
 Brooklyn Reporter.  
 Brooklyn Weekly News.  
 Seaside Publishing Co.

### AND THE FOLLOWING PATTERNS:

Banner, Butterick, La Belle, New Idea, Martha Dean, Standard, Home Dressmaker, Metropolitan Fashions and Little Folks.

## THE "SCAB" IS WELL NAMED.

Any Worker Who Sides Against His Fellows and Helps Break Up a Strike is Indeed a "Scab" on Humanity. His Nature is a Combination of Hyena, Hog and Shark.

The fat man, with full stomach, hard heart and selfish blood, has a haughty way of settling questions that he does not understand.

Most sickening of platitudes, most nonsensical of nonsense concerning man's relations to man is the customary talk about the "scab" workman.

A number of men combine to better their condition. The law will not help them—it considers only supply and demand, and the rights of property. Public opinion helps them a little, but not much.

They must strike, and their only hope is in their own courage and the loyalty and decency of other workingmen.

They are making a sacrifice for their wives and children. They are fighting one of the fights that gradually bring up the scale of living to a grade of decency.

And each time their enemy appears in the form of other workers. Every time that men, hard pressed, strive to better themselves, there are found vile, and selfish, and heartless creatures to take the places of the men on strike.

And what does snug prosperity say to this? What is the attitude toward the "scab" of those who should be at least sympathetic?

They all talk balderdash about the "right of the laborer to work where he will."

They shriek and howl this tune:

"The sacred right to earn a living must not be interfered with. Whatever else happens, remember that any man may sell his labor to whom and where he pleases, to do what work he pleases."

Sickening hypocrisy, heartless hypocrisy!

When this nation is fighting another nation do we allow any of our men to sell "his work" to that other nation?

Suppose an American in the Philippines were starving and sold his muscles and fighting ability to our enemy. What would happen? Would the prosperous say that he must be permitted to sell his labor, and do as he chooses with himself?

Not at all. He would be despised by every human being, even by those who hired him. And if caught, he would be hanged, as he deserved to be hanged, with the shortest of trials and all possible disgrace.

The "scab" workman is simply a traitor in the army of human labor. He is a miserable, cowardly renegade. He is despised by all honest workers, he is despised equally by those who hire him. Unless utterly depraved he despises himself.

Some strikes are based on righteousness and need—most of them are. Some strikes are based on hasty decision, on a misguided sense of power, or on other evils.

There are good strikes and bad strikes, good workmen and bad workmen, good employers and bad employers.

But of "scabs" there is only one kind. They are all cowards, all traitors at heart, and all deserters for profit.

Of course, the "scab," like the hyena, the vulture and the shark, must exist and play in the world's economy.

He exists as one of the necessary adjustments in social disputes. Without him the power of the union would be supreme, and no union or union man, no man on earth is fit for supreme power. The "scab" is a check upon the avarice of labor—which is often as avaricious and as obstinate as capital. He could not be dispensed with in our selfish civilization, where every man, laborer or employer, tries to get all he can.

But if we must endure the "scab" let us at least not try to excuse him. Let us not shed sorrowful tears over the plight of a hyena eating a corpse.

No man has a right to take the law into his own hands. The right to vote gives, to the majority, power to make laws. If workers lack brains to use that power it is their own fault, and they have no right to make themselves the law.

Therefore it is wrong, criminal, unworthy, to visit physical punishment upon even the meanest "scab." But contempt he should have, and he has it.

The men who plead for the "scab" always hypocritically and always despising him in their hearts, are those who use him, the employers fighting their men.

These employers are not to be blamed. Fight is fight, and every army takes advantage of deserters from the other side.

But the employers should cease to defend the "scabs." They do not tolerate "scabs" among themselves.

Let some capitalist try to make profit out of the present dilemma of the coal mine owners, and see what will happen to him. He will be boycotted by the banks and railroads, shut out of clubs, snubbed in public, jeered at in private—his life will be made a burden.

If the prosperous man with everything that he needs—even in strike times—hates the "scab" in his class, let him not wonder that the laboring "scab" is despised.

He seeks to make profit of his brother's suffering. He works knowing that he is keeping women and children hungry. For immediate gain he opposes the permanent welfare of the whole class, to which he belongs.

He is unspeakably vile and repulsive, and his well-chosen name of "scab" describes him.—*New York Evening Journal*.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

BREAD.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.  
CIGARS.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.  
FLOUR.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
GROCERIES.—James Butler, New York-City.  
MEATS.—Kingan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.  
PIPES.—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.  
TOBACCO.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

CLOTHING.

BUTTONS.—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Krementz & Co., Newark, N. J.  
CLOTHING.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
CORSETS.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.  
GLOVES.—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.  
HATS.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.  
TEXTILE.—Merrimac Manufacturing Company (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
UNDERWEAR.—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
WOOLENS.—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.  
SHOES.—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
SUSPENDERS.—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDERS.—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
NEWSPAPERS.—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.  
POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.  
POTTERY AND BRICK.—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS.—S. R. Baily & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
GENERAL HARDWARE.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.  
IRON AND STEEL.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey &

Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Co., New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.  
IRON, ARCHITECTURAL.—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.  
STOVES.—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

BAGS.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.  
BASKETS.—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.  
BROOMS AND DUSTERS.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.  
CARRIAGES.—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
COOPERAGE.—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
CHINA.—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.  
FURNITURE.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.  
GOLD LEAF.—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.  
LUMBER.—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.  
LEATHER.—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.  
PAPER BOXES.—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.  
PAPER.—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.  
TYPEWRITERS.—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.  
WATCHES.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.  
MISCELLANEOUS.  
BURLAP.—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.  
BILL PASTERS.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
RAILWAYS.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.  
TELEGRAPHY.—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.  
D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.  
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.  
Lehmaier-Swartz & Co., New York City.



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UNION MADE OVERALLS.

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Agent for Hansen's and F. P. Sargent Gloves.

The Lighting Fixture Contractors of New York City are unfair to our Brotherhood.

They have been fighting Local No. 419 (fixture men) for over one year, and employ members of a dual union on their work in New York City.

No Local Union should supply the Lighting Fixture Contractors of New York City with men, when they work within its jurisdiction.

MAY 1906

### Success, But Eternal Energy is the Price of Progress.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

It must be a source of deep gratification to our fellow unionists and the friends of our movement to find that, despite the bitter and relentless antagonism of the open and avowed enemies to our movement, that is, the Parry-Post manufacturers' association and so-called citizens' alliance, as well as the covert hostility and destructive tactics of some of those who pretend a friendship for labor, the progress of our movement is uninterrupted even for a moment. No one underestimates the power behind trade union opponents, the wealth and means at their command, the cunning and trickery resorted to in order to defeat, disrupt, or destroy the only means which the wage-earners of our country have to protect and promote their interests—the trade unions.

We have from time to time shown the constant increase in the numbers of the wage-earners joining existing unions and the formation of new unions.

The improvements which have come in the conditions of the wage-earners were not brought to them upon a silver platter, but are due to their united effort, fraternity and solidarity. Both open opponents and secret enemies who veil their bitter opposition under the guise of pretended friendship for labor, have united in slanders of the trade unions and trade union movement to exaggerate any temporary set-back into a colossal defeat, and have minimized the most salient and important improvements which have come to the toilers through organized effort in the trade union and federated movement.

The results achieved by the coal miners were minimized and declared to be a defeat. The eight hour movement of the International Typographical Union, 39,000 members of which are now enjoying the eight hour workday, and who are gallantly fighting for and making sacrifices to attain the eight hour day for the remaining still contending 4,000, is belittled. The successes achieved by organized labor generally without strike or contest are entirely suppressed or ignored.

For years the textile workers of the country were compelled to suffer reductions in wages regardless of conditions of trade until the splendid struggle of the textile workers of Fall River, to which the wage-earners of our country (through the American Federation of Labor) rendered such signal moral and financial assistance. The result of this splendid struggle was the turning point in the conditions of the textile workers, and, as discerning trade unionists then declared, would mark the last epoch in the miserable conditions which obtained among them for a quarter of a century. Yet, despite the changed and improved conditions, all trade union opponents, of whatever stripe, took great delight in declaring the Fall River strike a failure.

To show how utterly untrue are the malicious misrepresentations of labor's opponents of the progress made, we quote from a letter received by us from Mr. John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers of America, under date of March 1, in which he says:

*We have secured for the 50,000 woolen workers an advance in wages of ten per cent without having to resort to a strike. We have also been successful along the same lines among the cotton workers in various places, and expect similar results in the silk industry during the coming season. The emphatic protest made by the textile workers of Fall River a little over a year ago is bearing good fruit. Up to that time the condition of the textile workers had steadily gone from bad to worse. When that strike was inaugurated the dead level had been reached; when it was ended it marked the turning point in the future welfare of the textile worker, and we realized a new era had dawned.*

The reports which are received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor are nearly all of them on a par with the statement of President Golden.

For verification we refer our readers to the reports of officers of unions and organizers throughout the country as shown in the excerpts of their monthly reports and printed regularly in each issue of the *American Federationist*.

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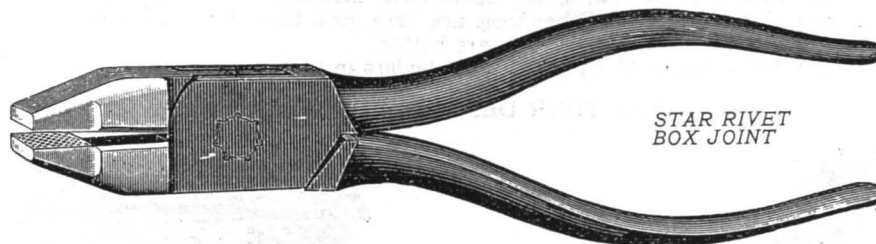


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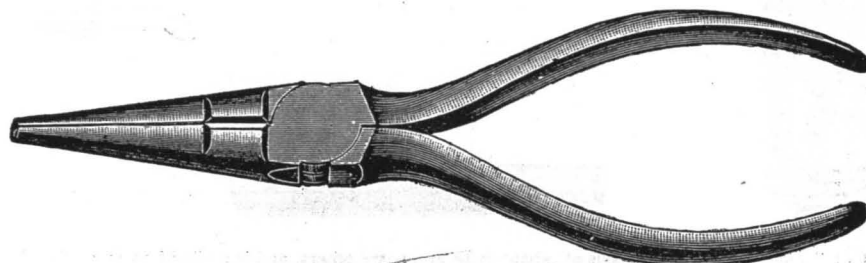
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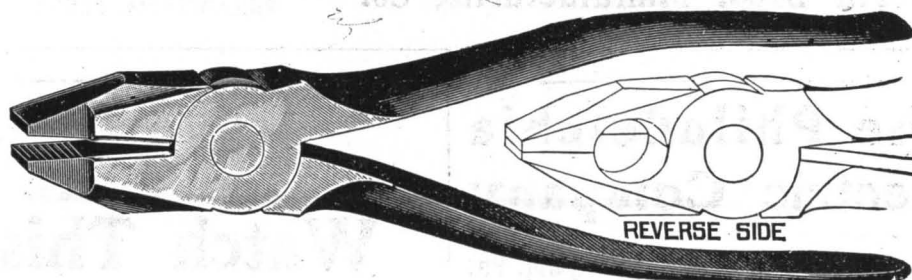


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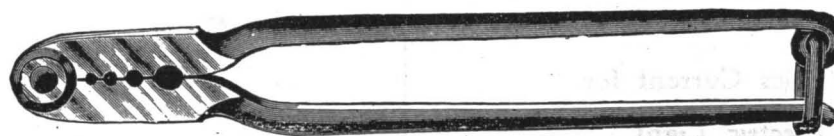
Quality Unexcelled



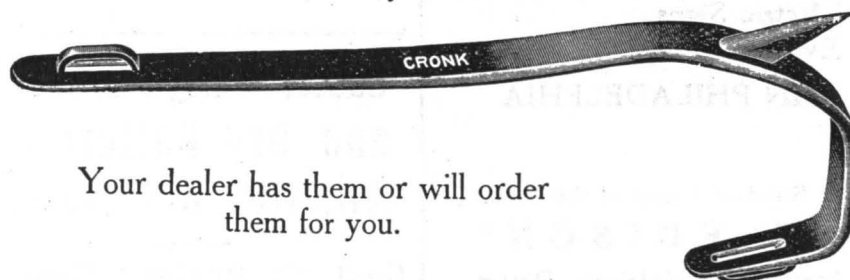
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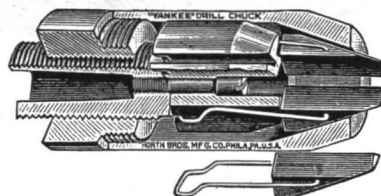
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MAY 1906



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Overalls and Jacket**

**Clarence Warmington**

Better known as

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Clarence Warmington has been dubbed "HOT STUFF" by the railroad boys of the Southern Pacific. He has won that extra appendix to his name by his numerous fast runs. He was recently transferred from a Yuma freight run to the regular passenger trip to Santa Ann. On last Saturday he pulled out of the Arcade depot fourteen minutes late and made the run to Santa Ann, a distance of thirty-four miles, in forty-nine minutes, making several slowdowns and eleven stops. He ran in on time. Several Sundays ago he touched the high-water mark on the run to Santa Monica, making the run in twenty-one minutes. Again on this last Sunday, according to a railroader who kept "tab" on the telegraph poles, Warmington was spurring along for a short time at the rate of 78 miles per hour. He is as full of fast runs as a boy is of candy on Christmas morning.

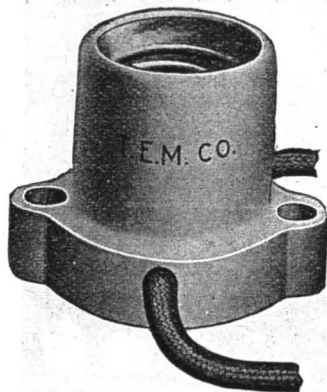
**I wear Finck's Detroit Special Overalls because  
they are the best.**

*Clarence Warmington  
Los Angeles Calif*

Engineers and Firemen are buying Finck's "Detroit Special" Overalls and Jacket because they are the best. Ask for them or write for booklet.

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MAY 1906



## Weatherproof Receptacle

This is the most satisfactory receptacle to use in conduit boxes, as there are no binding screws to corrode, short circuit or work loose.

The receptacles are connected to the mains by two stranded wires soldered to the lamp contacts inside the receptacle, similar to our standard weatherproof sockets. The screws are supplied with each receptacle.

Bossert Boxes No. 8-N are provided with two threaded holes to which the receptacles are secured by machine screws after the wires have been pulled into the conduits.

On sign and other out-door work this receptacle will outlast any other, as all openings in the porcelain are sealed, which prevents moisture from entering.

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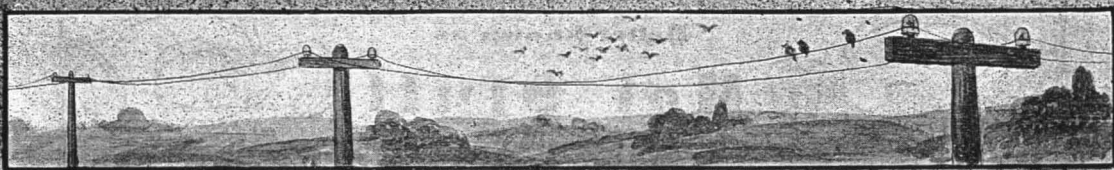
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608 Woodford Avenue

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Plainville, Conn.



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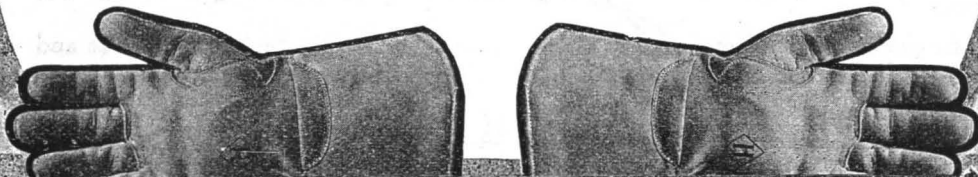
are made in weights, leathers and styles that peculiarly adapt them to every electrical purpose. They wear like iron, yet are so soft and pliable, and fit so perfectly that the most delicate operations do not require their removal. Hansen's Reindeer leather will never crack, harden or become stiff, no matter how often wet and dried again. The patented thumb construction, seam reinforcements and seamless palm insure a snug comfortable fit that no other maker of working gloves has ever secured.

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MAY 1906

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There are tools on the market stamped "Klein's Pattern," and a number of climbers have been sent to us in a defective condition which we have been asked to replace. Evidently the owners were under the impression that they were made by us.

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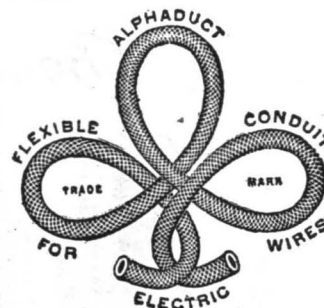
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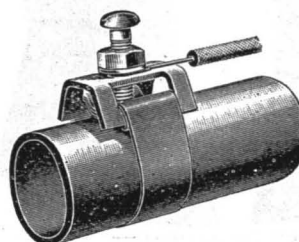


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NEW YORK GROUND CLAMP, for connecting telephone ground wires to pipes and cables.

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...The...

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So bear in mind that through our System you can reach Everyone, Any Place, Any Time

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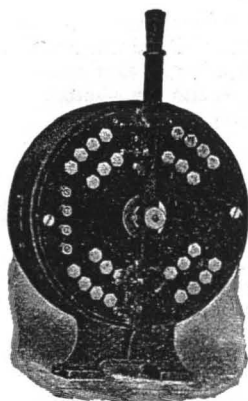
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## CONTROLLERS

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May be  
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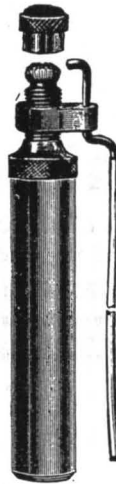
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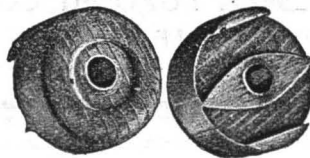
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MAY 1906

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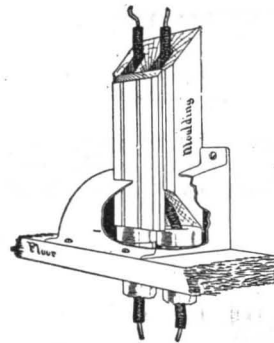
Price per Pair, Express Prepaid...\$2.00  
Price per Pair, Express Collect... 1.50  
Extra Spurs, 40 Cents per Pair, including Rivets.

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Manufactured by

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PLANTSVILLE, CONN.



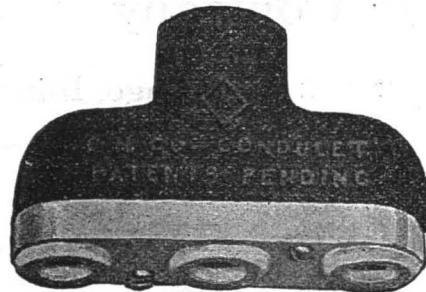
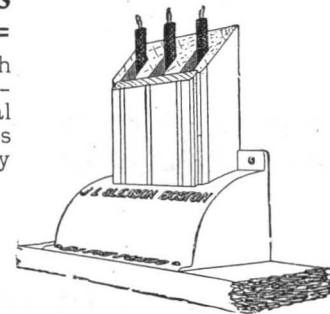
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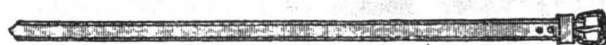
The Superior  
Conduit for  
Interior Wiring

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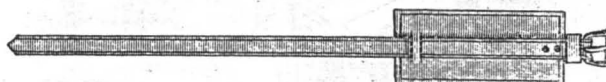
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Look on the bottom of your boots. If you find one of these three

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For sale by the  
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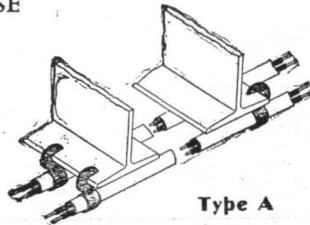


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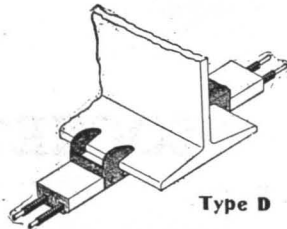
THEN USE

"S  
H  
A  
W  
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U  
T"



Type A

Rapid CONDUIT Moulding Hangers



Type D

Write  
for  
Bulletin  
No. 24

Chase-Shawmut Company  
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

THE

### Brookfield Glass Company

218 Broadway, New York

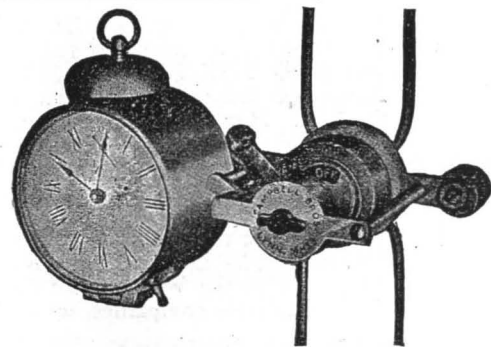
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AND BOTTLES

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When you see window lights or any other circuit that needs  
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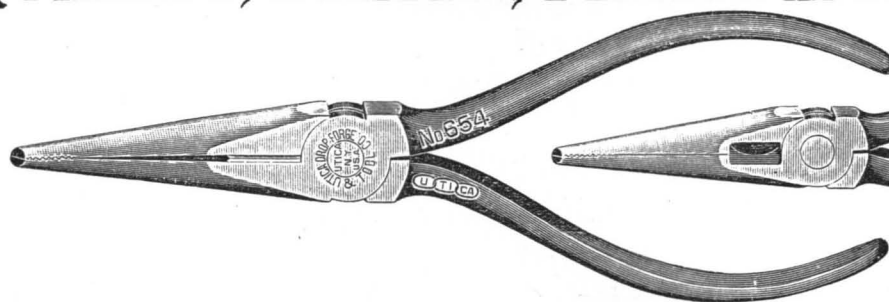
Write for Price List  
CAMPBELL ELECTRIC CO.

LYNN, MASS.

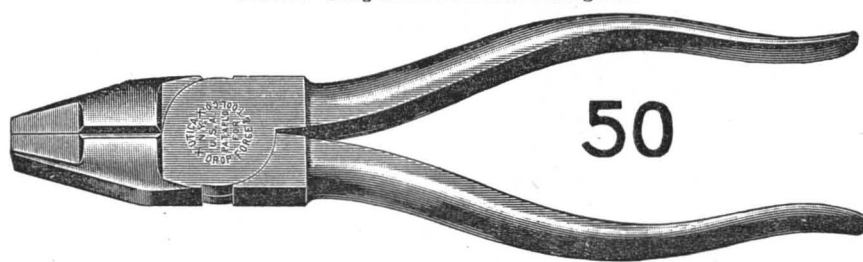
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EASY CUTTING TOOLS THAT ARE STRONG AND DURABLE

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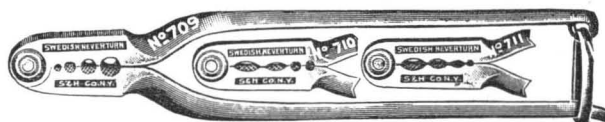
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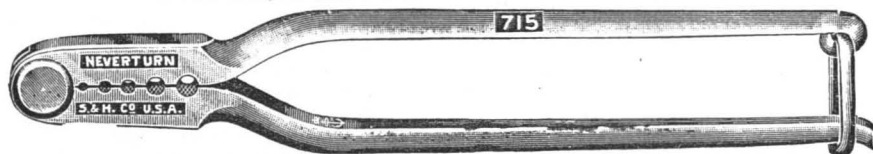
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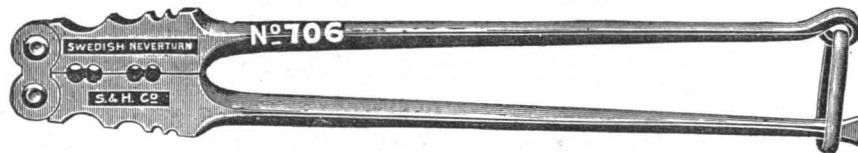
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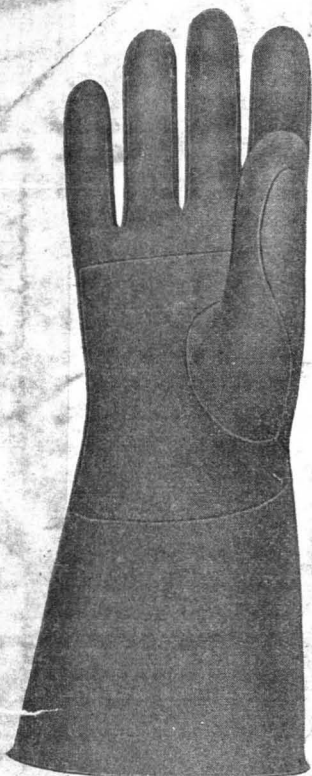
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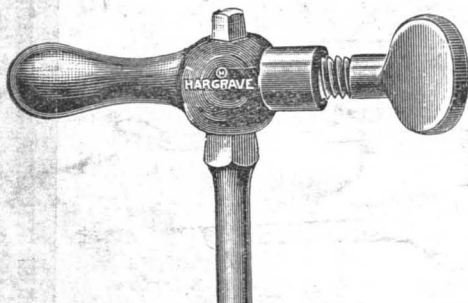
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